

## LOOKS DOUBTFUL

### Committee Listen to Sugar Tariff Talk

#### PROTECTION AND BOUNTY THE CRY

#### Oxnard Wants Reciprocity Treaty Abrogated.

#### Beet Sugar Industry in the United States Needs Protection and Bounty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The third day of the tariff hearings was devoted to the sugar schedule. Four interests were represented, the importers, the cane growers, the beet raisers and the refiners. The importers were heard first. John Farr of New York opened the argument. Their recommendations, presented by Mr. Farr, were:

First—On all sugar testing 75 degrees or less a duty of 1 cent per degree, adding 3 cents per degree to 100 degrees.

Second—An additional duty of about a fourth of a cent differential on all sugars above 100 Dutch standard in color, to prevent refiners entering refined sugars at the same duties as raw sugars of the same test.

Third—An additional discriminating duty on all sugars from the bounty-paying countries, with authority to the President to raise or lower the duties on goods from those countries as bounties were raised or lowered.

This scheme, the importers estimated, would yield the Government a revenue of \$5,000,000 a year, the amount of sugar paying duty being about one and a half million tons, and the average polariscope test being 75 degrees.

In reply to a question, Farr declared that there was no undervaluation of sugar now imported, but owing to the strict interpretation of the law by custom house officials, the tendency was to pay more duty than the law called for. Appraisals were made on the basis of estimated values at Trinidad and other places where there was no market value.

"What would you say," said Mr. Dingley to the statement furnished by Henry Brown of Massachusetts that the invoice value of all sugar imported in 1893 was an average of 3-10 of a cent a pound under the London valuation?

Mr. Farr considered that statement untruthful and entirely theoretical. London values were not representative, as Germany had absorbed the business. London prices on cane were merely nominal.

Farr was questioned by Payne of New York on the effect of the operation of the American Refining Company on the business. The importer asserted that only in occasional bargains could the American Sugar Refining Company buy its goods cheaper than other firms. Its influence had been to reduce the price of sugar throughout the world. Under the present differential rate of 3-10 of a cent the importations for the last year had been 55,000,000 tons larger than ever before. A differential of 1-4 of a cent a pound could enable the soft white sugar to compete with the centrifugal refiners.

Solomon Humphreys of New York, the chairman of the committee appointed by the sugar trade to investigate the effect of an ad valorem tariff on sugar and made a plea for a specific system. The change, he said, was unanimously demanded by the trade. Ad valorem duties are unjust on account of the fluctuations in prices. The sugar schedule had given the Treasury Department more trouble than any other feature of the tariff act now in force. It had been estimated by the department that it would yield a revenue of \$4,000,000, but for the past year the revenue has been less than \$3,000,000, and under existing conditions it would not exceed \$2,500,000 for the current year.

Higher prices for raw sugars would undoubtedly be the result of the schedule desired. Mr. Humphreys continued, but the advance would be so small that it would not be felt by the average family. A duty beginning at three-fourths of a cent at 75 degrees would yield \$4,000,000 revenue. The production of sugar was now regulated by consumption, and no reduction in prices could be expected for several years.

Speaking of bounties, Humphreys declared that they were a demoralizing factor in the sugar business of the world. The German Government recently had raised the bounty to something over one-fourth of a cent a pound, which enabled Germany to dispose of all her surplus product. The system was working ruin to all the British islands, so that they must resort to the bounty to save the industry. Instead of one-tenth of a cent on bounty sugar imported into this country, the additional duty should be equal to the bounty.

P. J. Smith, another importer, made a brief argument against ad valorem duties. Colonel J. D. Hill of New York, representing the Cane Growers' Association of Louisiana, was the first to speak for the producers. He argued for a restoration of the duty of the act of 1853. He spoke of the situation produced by the bounty act of 1890, which had been estimated at 1890, with the duty imposed therein on refined sugar, and finally said if a similar provision could be made in the prospective law, and its permanency guaranteed, the sugar producers would prefer it; but all things considered, they asked for a re-enactment of the provisions of the act of 1853. He produced figures to show the reduction in the price of refined sugar since the operation of that act at the time when crops were being marketed, to show the benefits to the country at large from home competition.

In answer to a question by Johnson of North Dakota, Colonel Hill expressed the opinion that with the protection asked the cane and beet sugar industries of the United States could produce enough sugar to supply the consumption of this country. He further declared that he had not the slightest doubt, if the bounty of 1890 had been continued during the term of years provided for, the sugar growers would have supplied the consumption by the time the bounty period expired.

The cane growers asked:

First—That specific duties dependent on both polariscope test and color standard be imposed in lieu of ad valorem duties.

Second—That, commencing with 1.40 cts. for sugar testing 75 and under 15, Dutch standard, the rate be proportionately increased.

Third—That duties equal to export bounties be imposed to offset them.

Fourth—A proportionate duty on molasses.

Fifth—That the new law have effect from the passage of the act.

Sixth—That reciprocity treaties, if they are adopted, be without injury to the domestic sugar industry, on lines which recognize the overshadowing importance of developing sugar production in the United States, and by such methods as insure a protection equivalent to that suggested.

J. H. Sypher of this city was called by Chairman Dingley, and gave it as his opinion that the cost of refining sugar in Louisiana would perhaps reach three-eighths of 1 cent.

Mr. Humphreys was recalled and asked the cost of refining sugar, but he said he did not care to set his opinion against actual refiners. He thought, however, in a general way, that the cost of refining sugars testing 96 degrees was about as stated by Mr. Sypher, but sugar of lower grade, with more impurities, would, of course, be much higher. For instance, it would cost 1 cent to refine sugar of 85 degrees.

Henry T. Oxnard of Grand Island, Neb., president of the American Beet Sugar Society, in behalf of the industry, declared that the present tariff not only failed to give protection to the sugar raisers, but discouraged the investment of additional capital. It has been predicted that under the McKinley law the beet sugar industry would grow rapidly, and three refineries had been built in the administration of that law, but since then the changes had deterred new investments. Any schedule on sugar which had been in force since 1893, except that of the Wilson tariff, would permit the increase of beet sugar growing. Beet sugar could be produced in twenty States, and under a proper tariff the United States could in fifteen years raise all the sugar necessary for home consumption. The beet industry produced against rates lower than 1-4 to 1-3 cents a pound.

Oxnard delivered an argument in favor of a bounty, and proceeded to quote departmental reports and other authorities to show that the country had the climate and the capital required for the production of all its own sugar. Every other nation, even Sweden, which could supply itself with sugar, had taken every measure to do so. Even little Bulgaria had liberal duties and bounties enforced for this purpose.

The cost of labor, uncertainty as to legislation, export bounties in other countries, and the decline in prices were all operating to keep capital out of investment in beet sugar. Germany now pays 25-30 cents a ton, 20-25 cents per hundred pounds, according to the quality of the sugar, and could afford to sell sugar in New York at 12-15 cents per hundred pounds less than the American producers, and occasionally to sell surplus products below the cost. Give America a reasonable bounty, guaranteed to continue for a reasonable time, and it would work wonders. The American producer is obliged to compete with African cheap labor, as Egypt in the last fiscal year had sent \$2,250,000 worth of sugar to the United States. In British bottoms, which are not return cargo. With war in Cuba and the Philippines, cutting off supplies from those islands, Germany was endeavoring to capture the American market. For reasons supposedly commercial, Congress had in 1875 legislated for the free entry of sugar from Hawaii. The treaty had never been ratified, but the people had cost \$8,000,000, and had not greatly increased our exports to that country. The estimated duties remitted by the United States on Hawaiian sugar are \$5,000,000.

He thought it was unjust to encourage these importers at the expense of revenue and our home producers. He urged the abrogation of the agreement.

Speaking of the conflicting interests involved in giving adequate protection to the sugar growers, he pointed to the sugar refiners who bought and refined the foreign product, and to the millers of four and others who refined sugar in reciprocity agreements to obtain concessions for themselves. The refiners wanted the lowest possible duties on raw and the highest on refined. While, owing to the condition of the treaty, it might not be feasible to re-enact the bounty scheme of 1890, he thought the dual system proposed by the Senate amendments to the Mills bill, which imposed a duty and also gave a bounty, was now entirely practicable.

Oxnard took strong grounds against any reciprocity. He thought a duty (both duty and bounty) would be fair to all interests and jeopardize none. Such a policy, he said, would increase the revenue out of which the bounty could be paid, and would encourage the sugar industry. The schedule he proposed was a duty of 1 cent per pound on all sugars testing 75 degrees or less, 3 cents per hundred pounds additional for sugars between 75 and 100, and with one-fourth of 1 cent differential on sugars above 15, Dutch standard. He asked for the McKinley duty on molasses. The duty he proposed was three-fourths of a cent per pound, one-fourth to go off at the end of each year, the whole bounty to cease in twelve years.

"Do you believe that a bounty would be permanent?" asked Payne. "You remember in 1884 you opposed it on the ground that it could not be made permanent."

"Yes," replied Oxnard, "I think it would be permanent, because I believe the Republican party will continue in power."

"Why?" asked Wheeler. "Because it has no other property?"

Oxnard did not reply to this, nor to Payne when he asked facetiously if he believed this because of the encouragement given the sugar party by the beet sugar States and the close squeeze in the Senate.

Oxnard, in answer to questions from the Western refiners, had divided the American market between them and agreed not to infringe on each other's territory. The Hawaiian treaty helping that agreement.

Senator Perkins of California presented an argument in favor of the imposition of a specific tax of one and a half cents on imported raw sugars. He showed that the consumption of imported sugar by the United States is about 1,700,000 pounds a year, all of which, if protected, he said, can be produced in a few years within our borders. He showed that the acreage capable of producing beet sugar was sufficient to more than supply the demand for the United States, and that sugar could be raised on soil ranging in character from the alkali plains in Utah to the rich soil of California.

Herbert Myrick, president of the Orange Juice Company, spoke in the interests of the farmer. His argument was exhaustive and was largely devoted to showing the advantages of the production in this country of the sugar consumed here.

Thomas B. Corder of Utah, a Bishop of the Mormon church, read statistics of the imports and exports between the United States and Hawaii, showing that the exports from the United States are but 11.34 per cent of the imports, and that \$4,557,000 of duties are related to the Hawaiian producers. The sugar imported from Hawaii would give employment in the United States to 35,000 men continuously throughout the year.

"Utah has felt the hand of the Sugar Trust," he said. "The moment Utah tries to get into its own market the American Sugar Company of San Francisco reduces the price in Utah so that we have to accept less than the price sugar is selling for in San Francisco."

R. M. Allen of Ames, Neb., spoke in behalf of the farmers of the trans-Mississippi country.

During the morning session Francis B. Thurber of New York and W. J. McCann of Philadelphia also spoke. Both were subjected to a vigorous cross-questioning by McMillan on the operations of the Sugar Trust.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow at 10 a. m.

#### SPECKELS-WATSON.

#### Miss Emma Married Quietly to Grain Merchant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Thos. Watson, a grain merchant well and popularly known as 'Change, was united in marriage on Wednesday last to Miss Emma Speckels, daughter of Chas. Speckels, the multi-millionaire sugar king.

The wedding was a quiet one. In fact it was solemnized away from San Francisco and without the knowledge of any great number of the friends of either party.

As one of the heirs to the Speckels millions it might have been expected that her wedding would be superlatively the social event of the season. Her position in society was such that her many friends would be surprised to learn that the wedding was an unostentatious affair as it was possible for a wedding to be. There were no bridesmaids, no elaborate wedding tresses, no costly presents, no wedding breakfast, no reception.

The affair was not even preceded by any formal announcement, and it remained for the friends of the bridegroom to make public the fact yesterday.

The wedding ceremony was performed on Wednesday afternoon last at Trinity Episcopal Church vestry in San Jose by the rector, Rev. J. B. Wakenfield, D. D.

The Chronicle of January 7 says:

Since Miss Emma Speckels became Mrs. Thomas Watson no member of the Speckels family has called upon her, and from none of them has come a message of congratulation.

Mrs. Watson shows her magnificent independence of material help from her parents by returning to her father property valued at about a million and a half dollars, given to her from time to time. Notwithstanding this transfer to her father of the evidences of title to these properties, it is believed that Mrs. Watson need not be dependent entirely upon the revenues of her husband from the brokerage business. She still owns the fine Emma Speckels building, and the lot on which the building stands, and also some other property. The possessions of Mrs. Watson remaining after the present to her father are valued at \$400,000 and more, and the annual revenue is about \$30,000.

#### SUGAR DROPS

#### Western Refining Company Yields to Over-production.

The Western Sugar Refining Company, of which John D. Spreckels is president and Robert Oxnard is secretary, announced yesterday a reduction of half a cent a pound in the eight highest grades of the article, says the Examiner of January 5. The reduced price affects California and the Pacific coast generally. The sugar is not the same as the new reduced prices per pound as follows: A Crushed, 5-12; Fine Crushed, 5-12; Dry Granulated, 4-12; Extra C, 3-12; Golden C, 3-12; Powdered, 5.

The drop in the price is due to large overproduction of the world's supply during the year just closed, and Secretary Robert Oxnard in explaining the matter in detail said last night:

"There has been a terrific overproduction of beet sugar in Europe during the past year, and it is now affecting the market price of the refined article. The destruction of the cane plantations in Cuba on account of the rebellion in progress there made people believe the world's supply would fall off greatly and give sugar a very high price. This was the general opinion in Europe, and together with the bounties offered in some parts of Europe for the production of beet sugar, it resulted in a very large and more than enough to make up the Cuban deficit. Under the present tariff laws of the country this European sugar has been coming to the country at prices which force it to make a reduction."

"There is a second factor which has also entered our calculations, and is cutting the price of sugar half a cent on the pound. Hong Kong shipments of sugar are coming here to an extent that has not been known for years. The Hong Kong article is made from cane by the very cheap labor of China. Just enough is coming here to disturb the market."

Mr. Oxnard did not think the price of sugar would decline much from the present figures.

"The price of sugar is now about 12-15 cents a pound, according to whether a 12, 15 or 18-ounce measure of sugar is laid."

#### GIVEN NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

#### Liliuokalani Tendered Compliments of the Season.

A delightful reception was that held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Lee, on Beacon street, Brooklyn, yesterday, ex-Queen Liliuokalani being the guest of honor, says the Boston Herald of Jan. 2.

The old colonial mansion house was filled with guests from 3 to 5 o'clock. The receiving party formed a pretty picture, as, grouped in the bay window, it greeted with charming cordiality the many friends who called. In the party were ex-Queen Liliuokalani, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Kila Noholelli, Mr. Lee, Miss Lee, Mr. J. Halehu and Capt. Julius Palmer. The ushers were Misses Flora and Donalena MacDonal and Mr. Frank M. Goss.

The house was richly decorated with flowers. Music was rendered by Miss Sarah MacDonald, harpist.

The ex-Queen wore a gown of black velvet, with thread lace garniture, caught with jewels. The badge of the Mystic Shrine was prominent. Mrs. Lee wore a costume of French gray and lace, with a bracelet of gold on her arm, presented to her by her guest as a token of friendship. Mr. Lee wore a New Year's gift from the ex-Queen, a heart-shaped pin of pearl, with center of amethyst.

ADMIRAL SKERRETT DEAD.

United States Naval Officer Well Known in Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1897.

—Rear Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett, U. S. N., retired, died at his residence in this city last night.

Rear Admiral Skerrett was an Ohio man, and was appointed from that state in 1848. In that year and until 1852 he was attached to the razez independence of the Mediterranean squadron. He was on the sloop Marion from 1852 to 1854, as a midshipman in 1854, having passed at the head of his class. The following year he was promoted to be master, and at the same

time was commissioned a lieutenant, with duty on the frigate Potomac, on what was then known as the home squadron.

From 1856 to 1859 he was on board the Falmouth on the Brazilian coast, and from 1860 to 1862 he was again on the African coast, with duty on board the sloop Saratoga.

In 1862 he was commissioned a lieutenant commander, and for a year or more was stationed on ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard. In 1863 he was attached to the Shenandoah as executive officer. It was not until 1864 that he actively took part in the great conflict, though when the war broke out he was to be placed in command of a ship befitting his rank of lieutenant commander. In that year he was given command of the gunboat Aroostook, and engaged with the rebel fortifications at the mouth of the Brazos river in Texas in June, 1864.

After the war he was placed in command of the apprentice ship Portsmouth as a commander. He was on duty at the naval academy from 1868

## A PACIFIC CABLE

### Completion of Details at London, England.

#### LILIUOKALANI IS IN BOSTON

#### Death of Rear Admiral Skerrett, U. S. N.

#### End of an Honorable Career—Voluntarily Retired From the Navy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A copyrighted cablegram from London to the Evening Post says: The drafts of the Pacific Cable Commission were signed this afternoon on behalf of the British, Australian and Canadian governments after many months' investigation.

The result, which is kept strictly secret for the present, is awaited with keen interest as the first tangible product of Joseph Chamberlain's aggressive colonial policy, an important step towards establishing British supremacy in the Pacific and supplying the empire with an imperial cable free from foreign interference. It is understood the report favors laying a cable at the earliest possible moment between Vancouver and Australia, under joint subsidies by England and Canada, certain of the Australian colonies and New Zealand. It must touch nothing but British territory, leaving Hawaii to be tapped by a branch line. The Laurier government made Canadian support absolutely conditional upon the absence of foreign stations, which would destroy the strategic value of the cable to the empire in case of war. The Canadian delegates strongly favored the construction and operation of the cable as a joint government enterprise by an imperial colonial cable trust of England, Canada and Australia, paying a third of the cost each.

English official opinion, supported by some of the Australian colonies and backed by strenuous opposition to the existing eastern company monopoly, favored a subsidy to an independent company, which course will be adopted probably.

The cable will cost about \$10,000,000, to be put down and be ready within two years. The project now awaits the approval of the imperial legislatures. The only difficulty expected is in Australia, where intercolonial rivalries are certain to create opposition.

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In 1862 he was commissioned a lieutenant commander, and for a year or more was stationed on ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard. In 1863 he was attached to the Shenandoah as executive officer. It was not until 1864 that he actively took part in the great conflict, though when the war broke out he was to be placed in command of a ship befitting his rank of lieutenant commander. In that year he was given command of the gunboat Aroostook, and engaged with the rebel fortifications at the mouth of the Brazos river in Texas in June, 1864.

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## ANNEXATION WITHOUT CONDITIONS

## An Enthusiastic Meeting at the Drill Shed.

## PROMINENT CITIZENS SPEAK

## Minister Cooper Tells What He Learned.

## Speeches by Men Who Are Working for the Cause—Why They Are Annexationists.

The regular monthly meeting of the Annexation Club was held at the Drill Shed last night. In expectation that speeches would be delivered or addresses made by members of the Cabinet a large crowd gathered in front of the building long before the hour set for the meeting, and in order that they might all have an opportunity to get seated the opening was delayed for several minutes.

The audience was a thoroughly representative one, and was made up of men of all shades of opinion. The annexationist sat by the side of the "anti" and they exchanged their individual opinions with the greatest of good feeling, and the man who went in the meeting opposed to the measure left with changed views.

The stage was occupied by Minister Cooper, Senator McCandless, Hon. A. G. M. Robertson, L. A. Thurston and Secretary J. L. McLean.

L. A. Thurston called the meeting to order, and announced that this was the first monthly meeting under the new organization, and while they did not intend to make any great hurrah or show, he was glad to see the large number of persons present. He called upon the secretary to read his report of the work of the club. As Mr. McLean was suffering from a cold, Colonel Fisher read the following:

Report of the Secretary of the Annexation Club to the regular monthly meeting, held at the Drill Shed on Tuesday evening, January 12th, 1897:

The last public meeting of the Annexation Club was held in the Drill Shed on Friday evening, December 25th, at which time the report of the special committee appointed to draft a Constitution for the Club was read and adopted. Following this an election of officers took place at the same meeting.

Since that time the officers have held seven meetings and have carried forward as rapidly as possible the work of reorganization, not only of the Club in Honolulu, but of those in the other districts and on the other Islands.

At the first meeting of officers, held on December 18th, it was decided that a paid executive officer and assistant, to devote their whole time to the work of the Club, would be necessary, and an offer was made by Mr. C. A. Brown, asking him to accept the position of "Executive Officer" of the Club. This Mr. Brown was willing to do, on condition that the officers could be one of the board of officers and entitled to take part in all meetings. To start the work of the Club, Mr. Brown was provided with an office, and the officers met regularly until the next public meeting was held, at which time it was agreed that an amendment to the Constitution would be proposed, creating an officer to be known as the executive officer of the Club. This amendment will be placed before you this evening.

For the Club's headquarters the officers on Merchant street, near Fort, were secured and fitted up as rapidly as possible, and cordial invitation was given to all persons an opportunity of signing the Club roll. The work of enrolling members is progressing satisfactorily. The executive officer and assistant have also pushed forward the work of starting up the branch clubs on the other Islands. The Club is in communication with officers of the old branch clubs and others, and the work of reorganization in the other districts is going on as rapidly as possible.

In order to facilitate the work of the Club, the following committees have been appointed among the officers:

Literature—A. V. Gear, C. B. Wood, C. E. Roper.  
Finance—J. H. Fisher, R. F. Dillingham, J. E. Albertson.  
Printing—F. J. Lowrey, E. A. Jones.  
Public Meetings and Speakers—L. C. Allen, W. B. Sims, D. L. Naha, G. F. McLeod.  
Organization—G. F. McLeod, G. W. Smith, A. V. Gear.

The main purpose of the Club is to concentrate attention upon the necessity and advantages of annexation, to disseminate information upon the subject, and to get into touch with those of our own people who believe in annexation. In union there is strength, and without information as to who the friends of annexation are, there can be no union.

It is believed that the Club is making good progress along the lines indicated, but to do its best every member should feel a personal responsibility in the matter.

JAS. L. McLEAN, Secretary.

Mr. Thurston then stated the necessity for an executive officer, and the selection of C. A. Brown to act as executive officer for the committee, as there was no provision in the constitution of the club for the appointment of such official. In order that the appointment should be in strict accordance with the constitution, it was resolved to amend the constitution as follows:

Proposed amendment to Section 3 of the Constitution of the Annexation Club.

It is recommended by the Club to the Executive Committee that Section 3 of the Constitution be amended by adding, after the words "Financial Secretary," the words "an Executive Officer," so that the said Section 3 will read as follows:

"2. Officers. The officers of the Club shall be elected upon the adoption of this Constitution, and shall be a President and four Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, a Financial Secretary and Executive Officer, and an Enrolling Committee consisting of seven persons, all of which officers being members of the Club shall be chosen annually to hold office until their successors be chosen and sworn in. Any vacancy may be filled by the officers at any meeting of

officers. All the officers shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Club. The officers may appoint sub-committees among themselves."

After the amendment had been seconded, Mr. McCandless thought there was no necessity of changing the constitution. Any officer of the club could resign his present position and act as executive officer. He would not oppose the amendment, and merely offered the suggestion.

Attorney George A. Davis said he believed it was best for the interests of the club to have such an office. Some one was required to look after the foreign correspondence, and he thought it was an amendment to be carried unanimously. The motion was put by Mr. Thurston and carried. He then announced that there was no further business for the club, unless some one desired to ask a question.

Ed Towse wanted to know if Mr. Brown was already installed as executive officer of the club, and suggested that an election was necessary. He would nominate C. A. Brown for the office of executive officer of the club, and Mr. Brown was elected by viva voce vote.

Mr. Thurston then introduced a gentleman who, he said had been a staunch supporter of the cause of annexation, and one who had remarked to him in 1843 that the overthrow meant annexation to the United States. He begged to introduce Minister of Foreign Affairs Henry E. Cooper. (Applause.)

Mr. Cooper delivered his speech extempore, and in an easy manner, and was frequently applauded. The following is a verbatim report:

I do not propose to discuss this evening the why and wherefore of reasons for annexation or to define the attitude of the Government further than to state that its policy has been and still is annexation to the United States of America.

While in the United States recently I had the opportunity of hearing much that is encouraging to those who believe in annexation. First of all, it is not likely that the question will become a party issue. The proposition will be adopted by Republicans and Democrats alike, while opponents will be found in the ranks of both parties. The question is likely to be heard upon its merits, and largely decided upon points of policy. For this reason, although during the last election the Republicans have lost a part of their majority in the House, and the Senate appears to be largely in favor of the position taken by the advocates of annexation, we need have no fear that this will interfere with the discussion and decision of the Hawaiian question.

While the Republican party at its last national convention committed itself to the policy that the United States should maintain control of the Hawaiian Islands, annexation was not made such a question as will compel opposing parties to consider it as a party measure. It was on these same lines that the Senate resolution of 1883 was passed; and from the position taken then there seems to be no desire to recede.

The division of opinion comes upon the question of annexation or the maintenance of the present status. The lines seem to be more sharply drawn upon this question than ever before. Our friends are more strongly our friends than ever, and I believe we have many more of them. While the opposition may be more pronounced against us. For this reason, while making no prophecy as to the outcome, I feel assured that if annexation is accomplished it will be on such terms and conditions as will be the most favorable to Hawaii. It is not likely that there will be any splitting of hairs with us in the final decision of the question. Our friends feel that we should be left as independent as possible, consistent with the fact of annexation. Those who are in favor of annexation look upon it as a matter where the benefits should be reciprocal.

The fact that we have shown ourselves capable of self-government has strengthened our position to a large extent. Although the danger has been that some might consider it best to leave us enough alone, yet the more generous feeling is that the question should not be left any longer in abeyance, and has finally settled in favor of annexation.

While many of the opponents of annexation in the United States have based their opposition upon the policy of the Government heretofore, that no territory should be acquired which is not a part of the American continent, many now say that they consider that an exception to this rule should be made in the case of Hawaii. The reason for this is that Hawaii has become too important a factor in controlling the commerce of the Pacific to be left where it might go under the control of another power.

The occupation of Pearl Harbor is considered by those who favor a progressive foreign policy to be a serious step towards the acquisition of Hawaii. It is one of the encouraging features of the situation, that we have become necessary to the United States and do not have to depend entirely upon the aid of the United States. While heretofore annexation may have been largely a question of sentiment, it has now practically become a question of business and policy. This being the case, it is not likely that if annexation is accomplished that there will be any disposition on the part of the United States to impose such conditions as will ultimately result in detriment to Hawaii; that is to say, we are placed more upon an equal footing so far as treating upon the question is concerned than we were in 1883.

It is most likely that a special session of Congress will be called soon after the inauguration of the new President, and while the main feature of that session will probably be the discussion of the tariff, it is likely that the Hawaiian question will receive attention at the same time. Much, of course, will depend upon the attitude of the incoming administration, and while we may not expect to be referred to in either the President's inaugural or his first message to Congress, there seems every reason to believe that the question will be brought forward early in the session.

There are various methods of bringing up the question for discussion. One is by the re-introduction of the treaty of 1893, which has never been finally disposed of, although withdrawn by President Cleveland soon after his inauguration. Another method is by joint resolution of both House and Senate concerning annexation, and another is by the concurrent resolution of the House concurring in and recommending annexation, leaving the details to be settled by a treaty confirmed by the Senate.

Certainly never before and perhaps never again will the opportunity be afforded for the more favorable discussion and action upon this question.

At the close of Mr. Robertson's speech, Mr. Thurston said he would introduce a gentleman who had been called by the Advertiser "the youngest member of the Legislature." The gentleman is here, and he is evidence that the young men are coming to the front, and it was not necessary for men to be old to know what was best for a community. Young men could know as much as men with gray hair or even those who had no hair at all on their heads." He

then introduced Hon. A. G. M. Robertson, who said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—Annexation is no new subject with us and does not need an introductory. I am an annexationist because it is the best thing for the country, those who are here now and those to come. By annexation we get stability; without it we will have retrogression. It is true that while we have progressed through the reciprocity treaty, and I say that that reason is enough, even if there was no other. The opponents of annexation offer no argument against annexation; they growl and they whine, but they don't argue. The opponents may be divided into three classes—those who are afraid they won't make enough money, those who oppose through sentiment, and those who have no reason. We might consider those who oppose on financial reasons and who owe all they have to the reciprocity treaty, but, gentlemen, if that treaty was abrogated, to use plain words, they would be bankrupts.

Those who oppose through sentiment desire independence such as we had during the monarchy. History does not show that their independence amounted to much when a little French man-of-war could come along and dictate terms. And again, when the English man-of-war with Lord George Paulet came along and dictated down the flag, in 1842 there was another opportunity for display of independence when a French man-of-war came along and demanded return of harbor dues that had been paid into the Government years before. In 1874 when the King was held on his throne by British and American bayonets was no evidence of independence. Again in 1893 when the matter of Necker Island as a cable station was under discussion and President Cleveland was appealed to, that was not an evidence of very great independence. Let us go back only to 1893, when it is said that a squad of marines from Boston destroyed the Queen, and set up a republic. Does it show much independence when a little vessel like the Boston could come down here and overturn the Government? (Applause.)

It may be that some runaway criminals and refugees from justice are here and oppose annexation. It may be true because the country is safer for them today than when they became a part of the Union. With annexation it will not be necessary to go to the trouble of taking out extradition papers, and these fellows will not be as comfortable. It has been said that there is an objection to annexation because there would be a lot of carpetbaggers come here with capital and establish themselves in business, even though they come with carpetbags. I have no objection. There are a number of our best citizens who came here as carpetbaggers; our ancestors were such, and I for one am willing to have annexation if it will bring more of them.

At the close of Mr. Robertson's speech there was loud and continued applause.

Mr. Thurston said there was a gentleman present capitally fitted to speak on the subject, and he might be able to say what the Hawaiian Congress would do in the matter. He then introduced Senator J. A. McCandless, who said:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen:—The previous speakers have the advantage of me because they are lawyers and are accustomed to committing their strings of ideas to memory. With me it is a little different. I have been so busy the last few days, being well, that I have not had time to memorize, so I have had to scribble down a few things which I want to say to you. This Club was organized about four years ago for the purpose of assisting in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, a measure which I believe has been in contemplation of the Government for a good many years. As far back as 1841 a treaty was drafted, in which it was agreed that the government of Hawaii and England that the independence of Hawaii should be supported. The Government of the United States was asked to annex a party to it, but declined. I firmly believe for the reason that annexation of the Islands was considered as among the remote possibilities. In 1875 there was a reciprocity treaty negotiated by the monarchy with the United States, which gave the sugar producers here the same advantages as those of Louisiana. I cannot but think that when this was done it was a step in the educational line toward what we are striving for to-day—annexation. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has told us tonight of his trip abroad and the impressions gained through contact with men at the national capital, and I cannot help thinking in reflecting over his words that it is the right of everyone present to read between the lines. We know that in the platform of the Republican party there is a plank at St. Louis convention last summer there was a broad plank of Hawaiian timber, and since then we have received information that that particular plank was woven by a friend of this country, an advocate of the annexation measure. I have no doubt that this was inserted with a view to the early consummation of the wish of the people here, and that the object was to pledge the Republican party to a cause which when effected will bring only good to the people of this island. A protectorate has been suggested by some, but in the plan proposed the United States is to have control of all appointments here for three years. I would prefer no half-way remedy, and would suggest a full marriage ceremony between the two nations. The opponents of annexation here tell us we will be sorry if our plans go through, but I have yet to hear of any instance of people being sorry at achieving good things. I have in conversation the other day with a gentleman who has lived here for many years, and is to be numbered among the wealthy men. Annexation was the subject and he remarked that during the twenty-four years prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty his accumulations amounted to less than that, but sure that time the money had rolled in on him so rapidly that he had grown rich without knowing where the money came from. Those of you who were twenty odd years ago remember the objections there was to the reciprocity treaty. The men who opposed that are the opponents of annexation today. Ever since the passage of the treaty the sugar producers of the Hawaiian Islands have lived in fear of changes in the tariff laws of the United States which would affect their interests; on the arrival of every steamer from the coast during the past few years the first question asked has been, "What is the tariff on sugar?" Still they have gone on making sugar and money. But there are other industries on the Islands to be developed, and which will receive enormous aid and new growth through annexation. The pineapple product is one of them. Through an oversight it was not included in the treaty that fruit should be admitted free into the United States, and this fact had kept back an industry which would of itself have done much for the people of the Islands. With annexation, fruit canning will become an industry of importance to the Islands, and instead of one factory, as we have today, there will be many. Still another is that mechanical industry, the manufacture of machinery and tools. People have laughed at it because it seemed such a small affair, and considered alone it would be, but it is one of the many which go to make up the whole. Small shipments of the kind are going forward by almost every steamer from Hawaii, and if it were not for tariff restrictions the small shipments would be large ones. For there are seventy millions of people in the United States who like good things to eat, and this is one of them. Sugar men oppose annexation on account of the tariff on sugar, and wish to say as a member of the Hawaiian Senate, gentlemen, that in the next session of that body the contract law will be repealed, and from that time we will have free labor on the plan of American

1897

## Mammoth Land Sale

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Waikiki Beach.

I am instructed by Mrs. F. S. Pratt to dispose of her Waikiki Property at Public Auction, at my Salesrooms, corner of Fort and Queen Streets,

On Monday, Jan. 18,  
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

This opportunity of securing a magnificent Waikiki Beach Lot is undoubtedly the finest ever offered and most certainly the best chance to obtain a superb Seaside Residence. The location and bathing are par excellence. The property is thickly planted with well-grown coconut and other trees, and well covered with manile trees.

The property has been wisely divided to suit the requirements of any intending purchaser or can be disposed of in toto.

A plan of same may be seen at my Auction Room.

For further particulars, apply to  
W. S. LUCE,  
4489-td 1823-td AUCTIONEER.

SALE OF  
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the auction rooms of W. S. Luce, Honolulu,

Thursday, Jan. 21st,  
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

All of the Following Described Real Estate.

Apana L. E. hoomaka ana ma ke kahi Hiki, e pili ana me ke kahi Akau o ka pa o Kaka mawana o ke kowale o na pohaku nui elua o ka Pa-Halepule, a e holo Hem. 73 deg. Kom. 252 pauku ma ko Kaka, alaila holo Akau 35 deg., Kom 191 pauku ma ko Lima alaila holo Akau 73 deg. Hiki. 203 pauku ma ke Alanui, alaila holo Hem. 24 deg. Hiki. 190 pauku ma ka Pa-Halepule a hiki i kahi i hoomaka ai. Ma keia apana alua pahale he 38-100 Eka.

The same being Apana I of Royal Patent 1791, Kuleana 996, to Lae, situated at Auwaiohimi, Pauoa, Oahu.

On this land there is a large dwelling house. In the yard and grounds there are numerous fruit trees in bearing, ornamental trees, flowers and shrubs. Being situated at the entrance of Pauoa Valley, the climate is delightfully cool and healthy.

Terms: Cash. United States Gold Coin.

Conveyance at expense of purchaser.

ROSE PARKER,  
Administratrix of the Estate of Wm. R. Parker, Deceased. 1823-td

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ON MOLOKAI.

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Two good dwelling houses, piped water; climate cool and bracing; good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited.

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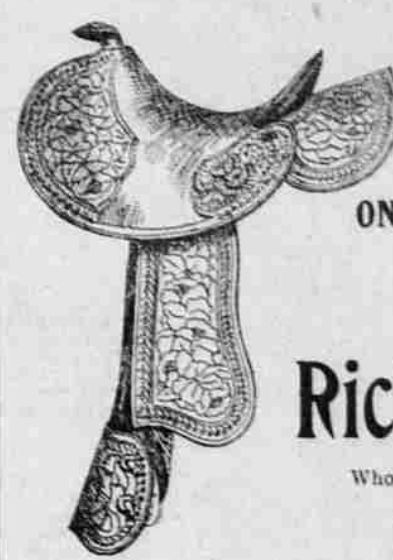
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SHIPMENT OF

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600 W. M. Cylinder Oil,

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These Oils do the work for you, and do it well.

Scientific analysis and competitive tests of the Vacuum Oils are solicited. DOES SAVING IN COAL mean anything to you?

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Institutions. And American Industries. (Tremendous applause.) When this has been accomplished, I do not see how any man can be called an annexationist. The question has been asked, "What will be the result of the annexation?" This much, the Hawaiians have never been taught, that the American term self-respect, but what is called by the modern schoolmaster "character-building." The Hawaiians are treated as children today, precisely as they were treated a century ago. We must then and if the man strikes our fancy and asks for it we will give him a quarter, and he goes off and buys a medal. No man who has learned what self-respect is will receive money unless he has earned it, or given an equivalent. The Hawaiian is not to be blamed for this; he has never yet been taught differently, but with the infusion of new blood which will follow annexation the rising generation will learn it by contact.

Reference has been made tonight to the terms on which annexation should be had. I do not think it would be advisable to dictate any terms. Texas tried it once and that place is a little better than any of anything we can get, so it is annexation.

Captain McDonald, the old war horse, who visits here once each year in the interest of a book publishing house, made a short address. He mentioned the objection of the "Kickers" to the admission of Oregon. He had learned in Chicago last summer that there were kickers there against annexation, but he believed a majority of people in the United States wanted to take the islands under the folds of the American flag. He cited the case of Texas, and said that the soldiers had left the States and gone to Mexico and taught those people a lesson on interference. He wished goodspeed to the cause of annexation, for he believed it was the salvation of the country.

Mr. Thurston called on a gentleman in the audience, whose opinions are weighty and whose expressions at this time were of interest. P. C. Jones arose and said that he was a native-born American citizen, an "annexationist" first and last all the time. He would not be in favor of hanging for terms, as he believed the United States would deal fairly with the people. In looking over some papers a few days ago, he found a copy of the treaty submitted to the United States in 1896. What was done at that time in the matter of terms, with the approval of President Harrison, and he believed that President McKinley will endorse everything that was done by President Harrison. As against dictating upon terms, Mr. Jones related a story often told by Captain Crosby of the old whaling bark Europa, which sailed out of Edgartown, Mass. With others, he started a show factory on a limited capital, and in a little while they found themselves with nothing in the treasury but a lot of notes that were not due for some months. The treasurer of the company called on a customer for a settlement, but he could offer nothing but better. Crosby was willing to take it at any price, but the other wanted to dictate terms. For the time the deal was declared off. The company held another meeting, and decided to accept the terms of the man's price, and sent the treasurer to collect, but when he reached the place he found a sign on the door: "Come to Cobasset to buy hats," and so they never got paid. However, other classes in this community may be affected by annexation, there is one class which cannot afford to have annexation deferred.

This class consists of the sugar planters and all who are financially interested in sugar.

Annexation is essential to the sugar interests for the following reasons: The United States is practically our only market for sugar.

It is certain that in one form or another it will be a protected market. There is little probability that a bounty will be given, because there is now a deficiency of income in the United States treasury of about \$20,000,000 per annum and a bounty takes out of instead of putting into the treasury, and a very strong probability that the tariff will be continued and increased, in order to meet the present revenue deficiency.

If Hawaiian sugar is admitted duty free to this protected market, there will be a profit to the planter, even though the price of labor may be somewhat higher. However, the United States tariff remains, or is increased, and Hawaiian sugar has to pay the duty. Hawaiian sugar plantations, with the possible exception of a few exceptionally favored ones, will disappear like morning mist. It is not necessary to argue this point. The duty is now one cent a pound, or \$20 a ton, but it may be raised to one and a half cents or two cents a pound. It does not require much fancy to demonstrate that the sugar planters will be if they have to pay \$30 to \$40 on every ton of sugar, with present prices in force; and the indications are that prices are liable to be lower rather than higher.

At one cent a pound the duty on a 1,000 ton crop would amount to \$200,000. At one and a half cents it would amount to \$300,000.

In 1896, with prices hovering around four cents a pound, and a free market, how many plantations paid dividends of \$200,000?

If prices had approximated three cents, as they did in 1895, and as they do now, and if a ton duty had been exacted by the United States, it needs no higher mathematics to prove that instead of calculating dividends nearly every plantation from Hawaii to Kauai would have been facing the increase in their debt, and burning midnight oil to discover a method of avoiding bankruptcy during the following season.

There is no certainty that with continued independence there will be a continued free market for Hawaiian sugar in the United States.

Some of our optimistic planters have come to look upon a free sugar market to Hawaii while all the rest of the world says "Adieu," and the nature of things, as much to be expected as the sun and the rain, and the tax assessor.

In fact it is a most unprecedented and artificial condition.

The sugar planters of Hawaii are today like a man driving a team of horses at full tilt along a straight road on the brink of a precipice. The team's head has its turning, and an unexpected turn in the road may precipitate them into the abyss without warning.

The regular term of the reciprocity treaty expired in 1894. By a year's notice it can be terminated at any time.

Our chief danger does not consist in a direct attack on the treaty, however; that requires an affirmative act, and the power of obstruction in Congress is great; but from the fact that any act of Congress passed after a treaty is made, which is inconsistent with the treaty, overrides the treaty.

The meaning of this is, that every time a tariff bill passes Congress, and that is nearly every session, there must, by affirmative vote, be incorporated therein a special clause exempting Hawaiian products therefrom, or they would have to pay. Treaty or no treaty.

It is not generally known, and but little appreciated by those who do know it, that the enemies of the treaty always make a fight on this point, and that upon the passage of the Wilson bill two years ago their opposition was so strong, that at one time it was believed by our strongest friends that the exemption clause would be defeated. If it had not

been for the sympathy created for Hawaii by Cleveland's course, it would probably have been defeated, and we would have been paying duty on our sugar and rice today.

That this danger is not imaginary is shown by the fact that upon the passage of one tariff bill Cleveland's veto was accidentally omitted from the exemption clause, and until the next session of Congress remedied it all Hawaiian rice which went to the United States paid duty, although the treaty was then in full force.

One further point must be considered in this connection. From the time that reciprocity was first proposed to the present day the sugar planters of the United States have been our strongest opponents, and the California delegation has been our continuous supporter.

Within a year there has come a change. The beet sugar business of California is growing rapidly, and already both the California press and political representatives are assuming the tone that Louisiana has used for all these years.

Not only California, but Utah and Nebraska, are raising beet sugar, and as its success is a little better demonstrated many other States will engage in it, with a new enemy to Hawaiian sugar for every acre of beets.

Already there are indications of how the situation will develop.

We are informed by newspaper reports that leading members of the California delegation are now opposed to the annexation of Hawaii when the boundaries of Hawaiian sugar into the United States are any terms.

It is not annexation as annexation they are opposing, but annexation as a medium of introducing free sugar into California.

It is manifest, therefore, that the longer annexation is deferred the stronger the opposition thereto is liable to prove, and the greater the probability that the free importation of Hawaiian sugar into the United States will terminate if Hawaii is an independent country.

The only certainty that the Hawaiian planter can have of a stable and continuous market is the incorporation of Hawaiian territory within the boundaries of the United States, so that Hawaiian interests will no longer be a football to be kicked back and forth by the opposing parties in every session of Congress.

Major Eugene Lee gave it as his opinion that it is wrong for this Government to beg for admission; the present is a valuable one and if the United States did not want it, then let the Government offer it to some other country.

Mr. Thurston said these monthly meetings were beneficial, if for no other reason than because it gave the people a chance to judge by the people in the audience who stood with them in the movement. As there were no other speakers present he would consider the meeting adjourned.

Among the many present were the following: President Dole, W. O. Smith, Attorney General; Dr. C. B. Wood, M. Louisson, J. R. Atherton, J. Mort, Oat, Hon. H. M. Whitney, T. J. King, R. F. Dillingham, E. W. Peterson, Judge Perry, C. A. Brown, H. Laws, J. W. Girvin, Captain Macaulay, Hon. D. L. Naome, W. C. Achi, W. R. Castle, P. C. Jones, W. R. Sims, Captain Macdonald, C. B. Ripley, A. V. Gear, Henry Davis, Ed Towse, Justice Frear, Colonel De La Vergne, L. C. Ables, John Farnsworth, Julius Asch, Jonathan Shaw, J. Kraft, G. W. S. King, Colonel J. H. Soper, F. A. Kennedy, Fred Lyman, Colonel R. H. McLean and F. B. Oat.

**MR. HART OBJECTS.**

Disputes Statement of Mr. McCandless as to Hawaiians.

MR. EDITOR.—Senator J. A. McCandless is reported in your issue of this date as giving utterance to the following rather remarkable statement: "The Hawaiians have never been taught what Americans term self-respect."

We meet them, and if the man strikes our fancy (sic), and asks for it, we will give him a quarter, and he goes off and buys a medal. . . . The Hawaiian is not to be blamed for this; he has never been taught differently. Italics and notes of admiration are mine. I cannot, sir, help wondering what the descendants of the band of men and women who came to this country to christianize the worshipers of Pele; I say I cannot help wondering what they will say to this emphatic statement of Senator McCandless.

I am not unaware, sir, of the very great diversity of views as to what constitutes the proper teaching of Christianity, but I have yet to learn that a negation of the principals of "self-respect" has ever been a part of any system followed by honest, earnest workers, being believers in, and followers of Him who said: "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father, which is in heaven perfect." Perhaps the gentleman and Senator is wrong in his dogmatic statement.

The gentleman holding the high and honorable office of Senator intimates that should any man of Hawaiian nationality ask him (the Senator) for a quarter, he (the Senator) would give him one. This munificent trait of liberality ought not to be passed by without notice, and I will, sir, with your permission, add a few words more on the subject.

Gentlemen, being descendants of the missionary fathers and mothers, will better deal with the question of whether no Hawaiians have been "taught what Americans term self-respect," but I should like to say that, in my long intercourse with Hawaiians, dating from February, 1851, I have never once been asked to give money without being offered an "equivalent" either in labor or property. Over and over, and over again, I have been importuned by men of the race, to which both Senator McCandless and I belong, for money, to be given without any consideration, but never once by a Hawaiian, although it is nearly 50 years since I first trod the soil of these fair islands.

The sweeping statement made by the Senator touching the non-teaching in the past of "what Americans term self-respect" but "in accord with the statement of the late Hon. John L. Stevens, formerly Minister to this country, and who in the North American Review declared that the native population of these Islands had been 'taught with American ideas.'" This was one of the late Minister's pleas for annexation, the Senator, McCandless, is evidently not in rapport with the lamented gentleman's views above referred to.

Thanking you, sir, for the courtesy accorded, I am, yours obediently, CHARLES F. HART.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 13, 1897.

Capt. Harry Evans intercepted a man-about-town who intended leaving by the Australia.

## EDUCATION BOARD

Old Resolution Still Holds Good.

J. L. Dumas Makes an Inquiry—J. M. Taggard and Wife Given Positions by Board.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Education, held yesterday, there were present the following: President Cooper, Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, H. S. Townsend, J. E. Scott and W. A. Bowen.

J. L. Dumas was present at the meeting for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the number of pupils allowed in the Practice School. The Board decided to allow Mr. Dumas to keep the number he already has and to increase it, if possible, to a number not exceeding 80.

In regard to the site of the school lot at Kaunakakai, President Cooper reported that the following resolution, passed July 21, 1896, still held good:

"Resolved, That the trustees sell to the Board of Education the teacher's cottage at Kaunakakai for the sum of \$100; and that the trustees convey to the Board, in exchange for the present school site, a piece of land in the neighborhood of such school lot, of an area of half an acre, approved by the manager of the Molokai ranch, the Board to pay the sum of \$10, to make the exchange equitable, the size of the present school lot being one-quarter of an acre."

It was moved, seconded and carried that the exchange mentioned in the said resolution be authorized, and that Mr. Meyers select said site and provide for the removal of the school house.

Mr. Bowen moved that the recommendation made early in the meeting by the inspector general be adopted, and that Mrs. Kaubane be transferred to Kamaoa at the same salary, her place at Waiohine be taken by Mrs. C. F. True. Carried.

Mr. Townsend reported the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Ferneaux, stating her reasons for declining to accept the position of teacher in the Olaa School; also, the receipt of another from Miss Elvira Richardson, telling of the absolute refusal of her physician to allow her to accept the position in the Hilo Select School, to which she had recently been appointed by the Board. This left the Hilo Select School with only one teacher.

The Teachers' Committee recommended the following:

That the application of Mrs. Maria Kekela be placed on the list of applicants until a suitable vacancy shall occur. Carried.

That Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Taggard be appointed principal and assistant, respectively, in a certain school on the Islands. Carried.

Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the Railway Mail Service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Price 25 and 50 cents; sold by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

The rent of a good deer forest often runs into thousands a year. A very heavy expenditure is entailed by the necessity of keeping fences in order, re-stocking, and maintaining large numbers of keepers, beaters and other dependants.

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We believe we can send to any clime, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down, than the residents thereof can obtain there anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, of any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYERS' GUIDE," a 24 pound book, 700 pages, 13,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—it is unique, useful, valuable—and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1897.

## THE SECOND RALLY.

It cannot be said that the second annexation rally brought out much that is new or wonderful, but it demonstrates that the work of the Club is progressing along the proper lines. Among those who went into the details of why Hawaii requires annexation there was not a speaker who did not bring out a convincing argument that annexation is the salvation of the country, and that now is the accepted time. Minister Cooper said all that one in his official position could well say. After his trip through the States, his interviews with the Congressmen at Washington and men who will be prominent leaders in the next administration, he undoubtedly secured many facts for his official note book that would be interesting to the people here, but they would also be interesting and valuable to our opponents. It is not always best to show your hand when there are others in the game, and the people may rest assured that the Executive will use the information it gains from its friends in the States to the best possible advantage.

Attorney Robertson's exposition of the independence of Hawaii was a novel one and a powerful demonstration of what is profound impressed upon every student of Hawaiian history. It is not true that no state of our size can go on indefinitely as an independent state, but it is true that no state with the same peculiar population and subject to the designs and influence of nations whose civilization is distinctly different can continue to maintain its independence for many years.

The telling points of the evening and the points that merit particular attention at the present time were made by Senator McCandless and Mr. Thurston. Senator McCandless' assertion that the next Legislature will repeal the contract labor system, or in other words do away with the penal enforcement of the labor contract, shows which way the wind is blowing. Independent or annexed, whatever the future condition of the country may be, the contract labor system as it exists today will soon be a thing of the past. Mr. Thurston threw the clear and unrelenting truth upon the position of the sugar planter who opposes political union but hopes for commercial union with the United States. Anti-annexation planters may squirm under the plain statement of their condition, but they cannot get away from facts, and every block which they, by direct opposition or even indifference, place in the pathway of annexation will only serve to hurl the sugar industry to a doom which, but for the hopeful outlook for political union, would now be hovering over the country. The opposition planter is either hoping against fate or allowing personal prejudice to make him deaf to all warnings and blind to impending perils. Mr. Thurston went straight to the bottom of the subject and laid bare the disgraceable probabilities—not possibilities—which the people here, particularly opposition planters, are forever advising to "keep quiet." This is a time to speak out, notwithstanding an unfounded fear of the "effect abroad." The Annexation Club has taken upon itself the management of the local campaign, and it is gratifying to note the straightforward manner in which its officers and the speakers selected by them are going about their labors. Let them continue to deal in cold, unadorned facts, and inside of three months there will not be a planter, a baker or candlestick maker of sound judgment

who will not be numbered on the annexation rolls.

## HAWAIIANS AND ANNEXATION.

There are very few of the older residents of Hawaii who will agree with Senator McCandless that the Hawaiians have not been taught self-respect. We must admit a failure to appreciate wherein the aboriginal race has been taught to be like children, and we doubt whether taken as a whole the race appeals for stray quarters with the same avidity as many of the white races.

The trouble with the Hawaiian from a purely business standpoint is that he does not look after the stray quarters and five-cent pieces with sufficient care, and we do not know that annexation or a particular form of government or a larger immigration will eradicate a national trait as thoroughly inborn as the New England farmer's propensity to squeeze every dollar three times for luck before letting it go from his hand. If mingling with other people and competing with them will teach the self-respect to which the Senator refers, the Chinese and Japanese with whom the Hawaiians mingle freely ought to have taught the lesson by this time. The Orientals look after dollars closely enough to puzzle an Anglo-Saxon, and certainly annexation will not bring a class of more rigid financial educators.

In the annexation discussion there is no necessity to ask the question, Why is annexation best for the Hawaiian? It is quite as reasonable to ask, Why is annexation best for the Hawaiian born citizen of foreign parentage? There should be no distinction. If it were intended to rob the native Hawaiians; if the native Hawaiians were to be refused any rights and privileges enjoyed by any other citizen the situation would be quite different. What is best for Hawaii is best for the citizen of Hawaiian blood; he profits as much if not more by stable government and the guarantee against interference of foreign powers than any other citizen. He today owes the measure of moral and material progress he has gained to the kindly protection and assistance of the United States, and he has only to look upon the aboriginal races in the European possessions of the Pacific to see where he would have landed had the early settlers, the founders of American educational institutions and influences, and the United States as a nation, been less kindly disposed. Political disaster to Hawaii means disaster to the native Hawaiian; commercial disaster in Hawaii means disaster to the native Hawaiian, and the native Hawaiian will also reap his full share with every other citizen of the benefits derived by the guarantee of political solidarity and improved commercial advantages which will follow the annexation of this country to the United States.

The cry of carpet baggers and fear of new blood have no place in the consideration of annexation. The carpet bagger will come and the new blood will come. This country is so situated that they cannot be kept away, whatever our political future. We may be sure, however, that the character of our immigration under annexation will be vastly improved, the country will become a less popular resort for professional billies and beach combers; men will come here to make their homes, to identify themselves with the progress of the country, to build homes and do and think of something besides stirring up political embroglios and keeping alive the fires of national jealousy. And the native Hawaiian will profit by it, equally with every nationality now included in the citizenship of the country.

## ANNEXATION LITERATURE.

When John W. Foster was in this country he stated positively to many of our principal sugar factors that in their dealings with the

United States they must decide between annexation and the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. Annexation, he believed to be a surety so far as the action of the next administration was concerned, but if Hawaii desired to continue as an independent nation it would probably be only a short time before the Reciprocity Treaty was wiped out of existence. The first attack—and a very healthy one it was—upon the Treaty was made at Washington recently, and the full details of the discussion are given in another column.

We do not know that it is necessary to expand upon the meaning of what was said by the representatives of the trust and the beet sugar producers. He who runs may read, and there is no denying the fact that Hawaii and its friends must present a very strong front to meet the opponents who may now be considered as in the field, and furthermore losing no time in their efforts to gain every possible advantage. If these people oppose the Reciprocity Treaty there is no reason to doubt that they will fight the annexation of Hawaii to the last ditch. That they will be successful we do not predict, but it is well to look over the field and be prepared to force a strong campaign.

This paper has urged, in season and out of season, an increase in the descriptive literature sent out from this country, and in this particular case we wish to call attention to one literary bureau which the beet sugar boomers, who have come to be annexation fighters, have at their disposal. In the list of those present at the hearing given the sugar producers at Washington will be noted the name of Herbert Myrick, president of the Orange Judd Company. As at present organized, this company publishes the Orange Judd Farmer, the American Agriculturalist and the New England Homestead, all high class agricultural journals having a combined circulation of over 165,000 copies weekly. Herbert Myrick is also president of the Phelps Publishing Company of Springfield, Mass., which publishes the Farm and Home, a semi-monthly, and the weekly New York Homestead, which have a combined circulation of 500,000 copies. Mr. Myrick, besides being president of these companies, is the editor of all the publications and personally supervises every line of editorial matter published, as all the papers of both companies are printed on presses at Springfield, Mass. The fact that Mr. Myrick is associated with Orchard, and that he had the sugar beet in his bonnet in 1892, makes it very safe to predict the direction in which the influence of his papers will be thrown.

Now what literature has Hawaii put out to combat this powerful force, which although it may not directly oppose annexation, will not urge it? The papers to which we refer go all over the United States, into homes where practically nothing is known of Hawaii and its industries, except that Hawaii is in the Pacific ocean and sugar is produced there. Suppose Myrick takes it into his head to fight annexation, and follow a favorite scheme of his of urging his readers to petition Congress, what is Hawaii's preparation for dealing with this incidental phase of opposition? The annexationists cannot afford to belittle the literary bureau.

## FOOT BINDING IN CHINA.

A recent chapter in the history of the foot binding custom of China brings out with striking force the hold which custom, barbaric and cruel though it may be, has upon a country. And in this particular instance there are many fashionable customs among the nations boasting a higher degree of civilization which will hardly bear comparison. A memorial to the Emperor Kwang Su on the subject of foot binding was drafted by the

foreign resident ladies' societies of China and transmitted by Mr. Denby, dean of the diplomatic corps, to the Tsung-li Yamen. The Board refused to present the memorial to the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, and their reply was couched in the following language: "In reply we beg to state that the memorial of the said societies (the Tien Tzu Hui and International Women's Union) evidences the fact that the object in view is to do good. But the usages and customs prevailing in China are different from those of Western countries. The binding of feet is a practice that has been in vogue for a very long time. Those who oppose the binding of their children's feet are not compelled to do so, while on the other hand those who wish to carry out the practice cannot be prevented from doing so. Custom has made the practice. Those in high authority cannot but allow the people to do as they are inclined in the matter of binding the feet of their children; they cannot be restrained by law."

There can be no question that foot binding is one of the most fiendish customs that fashion ever dictated in any country, civilized or uncivilized. Furthermore, every nation in which the Chinese are domiciled should pass and enforce strict laws against the practice; but to carry those laws to China and attempt to have the whole national style of foot gear upset is beyond present possibilities, as will be realized when we stop to consider the effect of a somewhat similar proposition coming from Chinese women. The Chinese would undoubtedly take exception to what they consider the immodesty of the low-necked dresses of European and American ladies; the danger to the health involved in the exposure of the chest and lungs, and comment upon the evil effects of tight lacing, which in the long run does just as much harm, if not more, than foot binding. Suppose the women of China should send a petition to the ruler of any nation of the Western hemisphere, requesting the abolition of low-necked dresses and tight lacing. What would be the result?

What the Hong Kong Press says of foot binding is true of every pernicious custom which fashion dictates: "The revolution must come from within. The first step towards the abolition of the custom is to disgust the coming young men with the disfigurement."

The United States Commissioner of Navigation in his annual report sounds the following note of warning to the Americans who are allowing the Japanese to gain possession of the trans-Pacific business: "Our maritime rank on the Pacific is now threatened by a new rival, Japan, which under liberal and progressive laws has just established a trans-Pacific steamship line to the United States, and with the co-operation of American capital is preparing to extend this service. In 1880 the tonnage of American vessels entering the United States from ports of Asia and Oceania was 283,295, and of foreign vessels it was 442,251 tons. In 1895 the American tonnage entering was 308,461 tons, the foreign tonnage 657,206 tons. The large and profitable carrying trade once conducted between Asiatic and European ports by American vessels which seldom entered American ports has almost entirely passed away. We have already seen the American flag almost wholly disappear from the mid-Atlantic, save as borne by the mail steamers of American lines, and the figures presented tend to show that the carrying trade of the Pacific is slipping from us."

News of the Cuban rebellion continues to fill column after column of American newspapers, but in the eight days since the last steamer nothing has occurred to mark any change in the situation.

Reports of discontent in Spain with the methods of Weyler and his unsuccessful efforts have been published and then denied. Maceo is again reported to be alive, but it is hardly time for that story to be denied. The wreck of the filibuster Commodore and the sorrowful condition of American prisoners in Weyler's prison furnish the only real live news matter which is not likely to be denied by the next mail. Speeches have been made in the United States Congress on the horrors of Spanish warfare, but there appears to be somewhat of a calm in the storm created by the demand for recognition of the insurgents. On the whole, however, the situation is not unfavorable to the patriots, as they are still fighting, and so long as they can keep the Spanish in the field to be stricken down with fever and use up the Spanish money, their cause may be considered a winning one.

For once in the history of the United States the national law makers seem disposed to protect labor as well as the industries, by passing immigration laws which will in a measure shut out the rag-tag of Europe that has been indiscriminately dumped into the country. Senator Lodge's bill, which passed the Senate, bars out immigrants who cannot read and write the language of their own or some other country. As a particular section of the United States constitution is selected for the test, the barrier will not be as complete as might be desired. At the same time, if the law finally passes the House, it will be a gain though ever so small in the right direction. The next move will be toward more complete restriction of illiterate and pauper immigration, and as time goes on the United States may be blessed with the complete protection which will aid in upbuilding its national manhood and womanhood as well as its material wealth.

The captain of a Japanese steamer tells a Sydney newspaper that the Japanese are being educated to eat meat so that future generations may become more imposing physically than the present rice eaters. We are informed that the movement to make the young Japanese meat eaters is "a national one, almost a patriotic one." To the Anglo-Saxon who seriously objects to any tampering with his daily food this seems next door to idiotic, but it shows up to perfection the national trait among the Japanese to do as others do. The subjects of Japan are imitators to an extreme, but they never follow a European or American example unless convinced that it will aid them in competition, and once convinced, the movement becomes a national one—almost a patriotic one.

The announcement that the British cable promoters have decided to have nothing to do with the Hawaiian Islands does not come as a surprise, but nevertheless it should stir our people to renewed action to secure communication direct with the United States. The announcement is significant in demonstrating the British policy to leave Hawaii to follow the course of destiny and gain its cable and receive its political protection from the United States, and the people of the country must direct their efforts accordingly.

The prize talkers, Corbett and Fitzsimmons, have signed an agreement to fight. If these two specimens could get off in some dark corner and so thoroughly pummel each other that they would have no more desire to talk, it would be a blessing to humanity to allow them to fight. The newspaper reading public has become heartily sick of the bruisers, and a good lively set-to in which no quarter is given and no questions asked, and both men are knocked out, would be highly appreciated.

## MINISTER WILLIS' REMAINS.

Escorted to the Australia and Sent to Louisville, Ky.

The remains of the late United States Minister, Albert S. Willis, went forward by the Australia yesterday. In the forenoon a battalion from the U. S. S. Alert, under Lieutenant Lansdale, marched up to Nuuanu Cemetery and officiated as an escort from that place to the steamer. There a guard was left until the afternoon.

Since the funeral of the late Minister, the family has been sojourning with Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin at Waikiki. Mrs. Willis has received a large number of letters of condolence from the Government, members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps and the many friends which she has made during her residence in Hawaii. An oil portrait of Minister Willis, painted by the celebrated artist, Fred Yates, on an order from Mrs. Irwin, and presented by her to Mrs. Willis, will be shipped to Louisville today. It was painted from a photograph with suggestions from Mrs. Irwin as to coloring. The likeness is that of Mr. Willis when he first came to Hawaii, and is excellent.

Wm. G. Irwin has always been a close friend of Minister Willis and an admirer of his qualities as a statesman, and W. G. Irwin & Co., representatives of J. D. Spreckels & Co., have extended to Mrs. Willis and her family the courtesies of the Oceanic Steamship Company, and as a tribute of deep respect he holds for the family and the memory of the late Minister Mr. Irwin has proffered them the use of accommodations for themselves and the remains to San Francisco.

Before the steamer sailed many friends called to express sympathy for and bid adieu to Mrs. Willis and her son, and Miss Dulaney.

Representing the Hawaiian Government were Minister Cooper and Attorney General Smith. British Commissioner, Capt. A. G. S. Hawes, Charge d'Affaires Ellis Mills, Mons. Vossion and Vizzavona of the French Consulate; Signor Canavaro of the Portuguese Legation, J. F. Hackfeld, Consul for Germany, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps were present until the time for sailing. Mrs. Willis was prostrated from the excitement of the past few days, and could not leave her cabin.

Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin and Mrs. Widdifield attended Mrs. Willis until the steamer sailed.

At San Francisco the funeral party will be met by relatives from Kentucky, who will take charge of the remains and arrange the details of the final rites at Louisville.

## HAWAII JOTTINGS.

We had supposed that this bugaboo was laid long ago. If Hawaii is doing so well as Mr. Foster reports under its present Government, there can be no necessity for anybody's interference; but if any European or Asiatic Government ever should attempt to interfere there, nobody can for a moment doubt what the United States would say and do. Until that improbable emergency shall arise, why not leave the Hawaiians in peace?—Philadelphia Times.

With a tariff discussion imminent in Congress, with the financial issue looming up potently, with the Cuban sympathizers massing for a bold rush upon Congress, there is now the threat that Hawaii is to be again sprung upon a long-suffering public.—Nashville American.

It is barely possible that Mr. Cleveland has so timed his next hunting excursion as to be absent when ex-Queen Liliuokalani reaches Washington. He is not to be blamed for running away from such an unpleasant reminiscence.—New York Journal.

The present friendly trade relations between this country and Mr. Dole's dominion are entirely satisfactory and far preferable to any closer connection.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

## Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than any other proprietary medicine. This is because it possesses greater medicinal merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that

Tells the Story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy Hood's Sarsaparilla almost to the exclusion of all others.

Customers Want Hood's. "We order Hood's Sarsaparilla in large quantities and it is the only blood purifier which a druggist can buy in large quantities without risk. It is selling very rapidly and customers who buy it once are sure to call for Hood's the next time. We believe Hood's Sarsaparilla must possess true merit in order to retain its popularity. Its sales exceed all similar preparations and its praises are often heard." L. SOMMER & SON, Springfield, Illinois. Thousands of druggists say the same.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

In the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

## IT IS ACCEPTED

Sharpshooters Will Shoot  
With National Guard.

Some New Members Added to  
the Company at Last  
Meeting.

Capt. W. E. Wall presided at the special meeting of the Sharpshooters' Company held last evening. Thirty members were present.

At the last meeting the matter of an honorary roll, and also that of a 500-yard range were discussed. Captain Wall reported progress in both of these matters and asked for more time.

C. C. Rhodes, Frank C. Atherton and J. Alexander Johnson (Jack) were elected members of the company. Ex-Capt. John Kidwell was, upon application, unanimously elected to active membership.

Captain Wall read the challenge from Colonel McLean for a 30-man shooting match with the regiment, and referred the whole matter to the company, not feeling, he said, like taking the responsibility of accepting without first getting the impressions of his men.

After considerable discussion, Senator McCandless offered the following resolution, affecting the conditions upon which the contest might be arranged:

"Resolved, That in all future shooting contests the Sharpshooters' Company will use the guns now in its possession, with a minimum trigger pull of three pounds."

In urging the passage of the resolution Captain Wall said the company had passed from a basis of military rules in shooting. During the time since its organization the company had frequently endeavored to arrange matches with the military. A few contests with Company D and one or two later with B were all that could be made out of it. As the marksmen increased in proficiency, and contests were arranged with crack organizations abroad, it became necessary to place the company on a strict sharpshooter footing. It would be unfair for the military to require the company to go back to a military basis for the proposed series of matches. He hoped it would be settled once and for all that the company would shoot only as sharpshooters, with guns, sights and trigger pulls as in daily use.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. Marsden Captain Wall was elected captain of the team to meet the military, which carried with it an acceptance of the challenge. It is an understood thing that details of the match will be arranged between the two team captains.

Mr. Marsden: "Now, gentlemen, that we have accepted the challenge of Colonel McLean, I wish to add that we have no 'soft job' before us. Our reputation is at stake. We must practice at every opportunity. I will promise to go to the range three times a week. If we beat the military, well and good; but if they beat us, we will never hear the last of it." (Laughter.)

With respect to the conditions proposed by the Sharpshooters last night in their acceptance of Colonel McLean's challenge for a 30-man rifle contest, a military officer, who will have considerable to do with the match, said: "In the East when a team with light triggers meet one with military rifles, a handicap of one point per man is understood. The Sharpshooters certainly cannot expect to meet us point for point with their great advantage in the matter of rifles. I am anxious to see the match, and hope the details can be satisfactorily arranged."

## IN THE UPPER COURTS.

## Decision in Case of Kona Coffee Company.

In the matter of the estate of the late Edward Everett, the Court, Judge Perry, has approved the account of Trustee J. A. Magoon, ordered his bond cancelled, sureties discharged and a distribution of the remaining property among the several heirs.

Mrs. Jane Mist has been appointed executrix of the estate of the late Henry W. Mist, to serve without bonds.

Judge Carter has ordered the discharge of P. C. Jones, executor of the estate of George Abual, upon his filing his final receipt. The same order was followed in the matter of the guardianship of Pule Lilihi (w). J. K. Kapa, guardian.

Robert S. Brown, master of the brig Lurline, has filed an answer to the libel of the Wilder Steamship Company and their salvage claim of \$5,000. It will be remembered that Captain Brown accepted the services of the steamer Lurline, and signed a contract, in the name of the owners of the Lurline, to pay the sum of \$5,000 for such assistance, and for the risk taken by Captain Andrews and the little steamer in saving the brig. Now Captain Brown says the stipulation was signed by him under duress; that Captain Andrews refused to lend him a hand until the paper was signed. He gives the cost of repairs at \$4,000, and states that the Lurline will be worth \$15,000 in San Francisco. After the answer had been filed, a motion for continuance of the hearing to next Monday was granted. Kinney & Bal-

low, for libellants; Hartwell for respondents.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Kona Coffee Company, Limited, Victor J. Capron and James F. Morgan vs. the Third Circuit Court and Circuit Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit; Edward B. Barthrop and Joseph Schlumpf, being a writ of prohibition growing out of an equity issue. An application to forbid the Circuit Court of Hawaii from taking further cognizance of the original suit in equity was allowed, and the desired writ issued. The Court made no answer thereto, nor did the prosecution, although such is provided in sec. 19, p. 580 of the Compiled Laws. At the next term the plaintiffs (who are the present defendants) moved to quash the writ, and claimed their motion as the statutory answer. The Court finds that an answer in due form, in such cases, is required by the statutes. A point made in support of the motion is that the applicants have waived all objections to jurisdiction by answering to the merits of the bill. The Court replies that parties cannot by waiver confer jurisdiction of the court over subject matter. The motion is denied. Opinion by Judd, C. J., unanimous concurrence.

Upon the case the case the Supreme Court establishes the following points: "A writ of prohibition will not be quashed on motion when neither the Circuit Court, to which it was addressed, nor the parties plaintiff prosecuting the case made answer, and where the said Circuit Court was clearly incompetent to exercise jurisdiction in equity, the exercise of which was the ground upon which the prohibition was obtained. The several circuit judges, and not the circuit courts, have jurisdiction in equity." Little for the motion: Thurston & Stanley, contra.

Thomas Rain Walker petitions for letters of administration of the estate of the late Edward Hutton of Hanalei, Hawaii. The estate consists of money and securities valued at \$10,000. Two sisters, residing in France, and a brother, in Australia, are named as legatees. Monday, February 15th, is set as the day for hearing said petition.

## ROSS-SIEMSEN NUPTIALS.

## Ceremony Performed in St. Andrew's Cathedral.

Yesterday evening at 7:30 o'clock at St. Andrew's Cathedral, George C. Ross, clerk in the Interior Department, and son of ex-Auditor General G. J. Ross, was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Siemsen, one of the teachers at St. Andrew's primary. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. V. H. Kitchin, and witnessed by quite a number of the friends of the contracting parties, including the pupils of the primary.

The bride looked very pretty in her wedding costume, and was given away by the Hon. F. A. Schaefer, who had been her guardian. Appropriate bridal music was played on the organ by Wray Taylor. Miss Kaler was bridesmaid and George S. Harris, Jr., best man.

The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. Siemsen, who with Joseph Marsden, started the Honokaa plantation many years ago. She is a most estimable and accomplished young lady, and was educated at St. Andrew's primary, where she has recently taught.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the primary, where the newly-married couple received a number of their friends. The large parlor in the primary was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross will spend their honeymoon at the residence of George Allen at the peninsula.

## EWA FIRE.

## Portuguese Child Burned to Death Before the Mother's Eyes.

A small building at Ewa, occupied by Marie Vitorino and her family of three children, was burned to the ground between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The youngest of the three children, aged 14 months, was so badly burned, that in a few hours death resulted.

The alarm was given about 9 o'clock and in a short time flames were darting in all directions. Mrs. Vitorino was out at work, and when she heard what was happening, ran over to the place just as the two grown children were running out of the house.

In a little while the house toppled over, and the other child was extricated from the flames in a very badly burned condition.

Dr. Weddick arrived at 1 o'clock and did all in his power to save the child but about 3 o'clock, death ensued.

From Mr. Perkins.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly correct the statement made in the Advertiser of today which reports that I have discovered 56 small and six large birds new to science. These numbers represent pretty correctly the total number of species peculiar to the Islands (although some are now extinct), collected by all the naturalists who have visited the Islands since the time of Captain Cook, until the present day. As a matter of fact, the new species of birds, added of late years, had already been mostly collected by the collectors for the late Hon. Walter Rothchild before I had ever visited the Islands other than Oahu. Nothing has been added to the list since 1893. As the statement in your paper might be read by some zoologists elsewhere, or copied into other papers, and being attributed to me, would give me a reputation for exaggerating, for which I have no desire, I should be obliged to you, if you will insert this correction at your earliest convenience. Yours truly, R. C. L. PERKINS.

Honolulu, Jan. 12.

## COTTON FROM AFRICA.

## Mr. Marsden Orders Seed for Experiments Here.

Mr. Marsden is at present greatly interested in a new species of cotton, which is creating some excitement, if not alarm, among the planters of the Southern States. It was discovered by a Jew in Africa some years ago. He took the seed to Atlanta, and, with them, a statement of the value of the particular cotton. The story goes that a company of planters immediately offered him \$15,000 for his little package of bluish cotton seed, containing less than a pound.

Mr. T. A. Jackson, a planter near Atlanta, Ga., made the first experiments. He has written the Hawaiian Commissioner of Agriculture, and also sent him a sample of the lint. The specimen shows a long fiber and a beautiful, glossy cotton. It is a shade whiter and brighter than the upland cottons of the United States, and would easily class "middling fair" in Liverpool.

Mr. Marsden has requested Mr. Hastings at Washington to secure for his department an ounce or two of the seed. The market value of the seed is now \$100 per pound.

At least two "dark" race horses have been imported from the Coast for the 11th of June program. They are owned by Maui parties.

On account of the departure of the mails the regular meeting of the Board of Health was postponed from yesterday to Friday afternoon.

The O. S. S. Australia sailed at 4 sharp yesterday afternoon. Out of respect to the memory of the late Minister Willis, whose remains were sent by the steamer to the States, the band did not play on the wharf.

Senator McCandless wishes it understood that the opinion regarding contract labor, expressed by him in his speech at the Drill Shed Tuesday night, was his as an individual, and he was not voicing the opinion of the Senate as a body.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between E. Hoffman and V. A. Vellesen, doing business at Walluku, Maui, as general merchants under the firm name of Hoffman & Vellesen is still continued at the same place and under the same firm name.

Professor W. D. Alexander and his brother, J. M. Alexander, left by the steamer W. G. Hall last evening for a short visit to Hanalei, Kauai. They will return Sunday morning next. Mr. J. M. Alexander will leave in about two weeks for his home in Oakland.

Judge De La Vergne rendered a decision yesterday in the matter of right of the deputy marshal to prosecute cases in the District Court. He decides that any deputy of the marshal will be allowed to prosecute cases, and cited as authority cases in California and the custom that has prevailed here.

Ten prominent Chinese merchants of this city have organized a company to publish a new Chinese paper, to be known as the Honolulu Chinese Chronicle. The first issue will be published in the early part of February. Orders for printing machines, etc., were sent by the Australia yesterday. The main office will be located on the mauka side of King street, near Smith.

H. J. Gallagher, a man very well known here in Honolulu, has been made road supervisor of the Ewa district. He was formerly manager of the pineapple ranch and cannery at Ewa, but Capt. J. Kidwell sold out his business in Manoa and assumed control of the place himself. Mr. Gallagher has received many congratulations from his friends on his good fortune.

Mothers whose children are troubled with bad colds, croup or whooping-cough will do well to read what Dr. R. E. Robey, of Olney, Mo., says on this subject. He writes: "For years we have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and always keep it in the house. It is regarded in our family as a specific for all kinds of colds and coughs. The 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

DIED.  
MAHRT—In Holstein, Germany, November 26, 1896, Richard Mahrt aged 28 years.

Good Watches  
DO NOT ALWAYS COST  
A GOOD PRICE.

Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

Our Stronghold  
Our Watches!  
PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00  
UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham  
or Elgin,  
IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR  
\$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H. F. WICHMAN  
HONOLULU.

## NEW ART GALLERY.

## Will be Opened Soon Above Tracy's Store.

Mr. F. Davey, who was manager for Taber, photographer, in San Francisco, for the space of 10 years, is in the city, and is stopping at the Arlington.

It is Mr. Davey's intention to open a first-class photograph gallery over Tracy's store at the corner of Port and Hotel streets.

Coffee Seed.  
MR. EDITOR:—I beg to inform those interested in coffee planting that there is now an opportunity to procure a quantity of first class coffee seed from Guatemala, in Central America.

Through the kindness of the Minister for Guatemala at Washington this department has been put in communication with responsible planters in Guatemala who will send us first-class coffee seed.

Those persons desiring to procure some of the seed will please send in

their orders not later than January 27th, to the Commissioner of Agriculture, from whom particulars as to cost, etc., can be obtained.

J. MARSDEN,  
Commissioner of Agriculture.  
Honolulu, Jan. 14, 1897.

Hawaiian Consul Marries.  
Cards have been received in this city announcing the marriage of Miss Helen Crafts to Frederick William Job January 6th, at Austin, Ill. The wedding ceremony was performed at the First Presbyterian Church, and was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Job is the Hawaiian Consul at Chicago.

LOCAL BREVITIES.  
Two active young men want positions. See notice in another column.

Fifty-three contract Chinese laborers were brought by the Rio Janeiro.

H. F. Glade, Hawaiian Consul at Bremen, left by the Australia for his home in Germany.

It is said that a 10 per cent assessment on Oahu Sugar Company stock will be made in a few days.

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Our Stronghold  
Our Watches!  
PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00  
UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham  
or Elgin,  
IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR  
\$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H. F. WICHMAN  
HONOLULU.

Holstein bred, 700 head, more or less, for sale. Apply to

V. KNUDSEN,  
Waiawa, Kekaha P. O., Isle of Kauai.

1823-T

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.  
PRICE'S  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

## Another Marriage.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, James R. Riley and Miss Mary B. Scott were united in marriage, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. Mr. Riley is the carpenter on the Paauhau plantation, and very popular there, while the bride is a stranger to Hawaii, having only just arrived from the old country. The wedding was witnessed by a few friends.

In about one month's time the new blades for the cutter of the dredger and other new parts will arrive in Honolulu. By that time the dredger will have gone down about 15 feet over the whole section of the harbor to be prepared for the new harbor. As soon as the new parts arrive the deep dredging will be started.

LEWIS & CO.

There are people in Hawaii, who following an old custom, buy their groceries in California believing that they can save money. It is possible this might have been done with success in the long ago, before competition reduced the cost of living on the islands. It is possible, too, that the people who continue to buy at the Coast are not aware that the canned and bottled goods, (we mean delicacies), may be bought from us at strictly wholesale prices. It is not probable that persons ordering from California order in small quantities; they probably get a case of vegetables or fruits in an order. We are prepared to fill such orders in Honolulu at astonishingly large discounts from retail prices. The opportunity is here for you to save money without sending to California.

We have all manner of tinned goods—an order for any quantity will be promptly and satisfactorily filled.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu

TO OUR : : : :  
Country  
Friends.

THIS IS WHAT  
You require, in order to  
While away the long hours:

Regina Music Box

America's Greatest Invention!

Music for the Parlor,  
Music for the Dance,  
Any kind of Music.

PLAYS OVER 2,000 TUNES....  
Call and examine them or write for catalogues.

WALL, NICHOLS CO.,  
Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Cattle for Sale.

Holstein bred, 700 head, more or less, for sale. Apply to

V. KNUDSEN,  
Waiawa, Kekaha P. O., Isle of Kauai.

1823-T

TIME TABLE  
Wilder's Steamship Company  
—1897—

S. S. KINAU,  
CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Bay and Makona the same day; Mahukona, Kailua and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Jan. 22	Tuesday	July 30
*Tuesday	Feb. 2	*Friday	Aug. 30
Friday	Feb. 12	*Tuesday	Aug. 10
Tuesday	Feb. 23	*Friday	Aug. 20
*Friday	Mar. 5	*Tuesday	Aug. 31
Tuesday	Mar. 16	*Friday	Sep. 10
Friday	Mar. 26	*Tuesday	Sep. 21
*Tuesday	Apr. 6	*Friday	Oct. 1
Friday	Apr. 16	*Tuesday	Oct. 12
Tuesday	Apr. 27	*Friday	Oct. 23
*Friday	May 7	*Tuesday	Nov. 3
Tuesday	May 18	*Friday	Nov. 12
Friday	May 28	*Tuesday	Nov. 23
*Tuesday	June 8	*Friday	Dec. 3
Friday	June 18	*Tuesday	Dec. 14
Tuesday	June 29	*Friday	Dec. 23

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked \*

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kailua the same day; Makona, Maui, Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Tuesday	Jan. 19	Friday	July 16
Friday	Jan. 29	*Tuesday	July 27
Tuesday	Feb. 9	*Friday	Aug. 6
Friday	Feb. 19	*Tuesday	Aug. 17
Tuesday	Mar. 2	*Friday	Aug. 27
Friday	Mar. 12	*Tuesday	Sep. 7
Tuesday	Mar. 23	*Friday	Sep. 17
Friday	Mar. 31	*Tuesday	Sep. 28
Tuesday	Apr. 13	*Friday	Oct. 8
Friday	Apr. 23	*Tuesday	Oct. 19
Tuesday	May 5	*Friday	Oct. 29
Friday	May 14	*Tuesday	Nov. 9
Tuesday	May 25	*Friday	Nov. 19
Friday	June 4	*Tuesday	Nov. 30
Tuesday	June 15	*Friday	Dec. 10
Friday	June 25	*Tuesday	Dec. 21
Tuesday	July 6	*Friday	Dec. 31

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. CLAUDINE,  
CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Maui, Hanalei and Kilauea, returning to Honolulu Sunday morning.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGGET, President.  
S. R. ROSE, Secretary.  
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1897:

Arrive at Honolulu	Leave Honolulu for	Arrive at Honolulu	Leave Honolulu for
from S. Francisco	San Francisco or	from S. Francisco	San Francisco or
or Vancouver.	Vancouver.	or Vancouver.	Vancouver.

On or About	On or About
Mariposa .. Jan 14	Warrimoo .. Jan 24
Mlowera .. Jan 16	Peking .. Jan 29
Coptic .. Jan 23	

## GOOD SEWERAGE

Expert Hering Has Finished His Labors.

## WATER FILTRATION IN NUUANU

System May Be Adopted at Small Expense.

Sewage May Be Disposed of Without Trouble—Full Report to Come.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Redolph Hering, consulting engineer and expert, who came here a month ago at the request of the Government to investigate the possibilities of a sewerage system in Honolulu, has finished his preliminary work, and will leave for his home in New York City on the Australia tomorrow.

During Mr. Hering's visit he has made a thorough investigation of the conditions existing here, and he hopes to be ready to report the result of his investigations within the next five months.

Asked regarding his work here, Mr. Hering said:

"Of course, you will not ask me for details, because they are not ready, and I do not think I could give them if they were, my obligation is to the Government, and the report must be made to it. I will say this, however, that I have most thoroughly investigated the matter of securing a supply of pure water. My investigations in this respect have been with a view to filtering the water of Nuuanu stream and letting it be utilized by the residents on the higher levels. I have found that it can be done, unquestionably, the only thing to settle now is the system. Whether it shall be one or another. On my return I will have a chemical analysis made of the sand found in different localities. When this is complete I can tell what each will do. I will also calculate on mechanical filters, because I do not want to decide for the Government without submitting all the plans. I can recommend one plan which I may consider the best, but if I do that some one may say they have heard of another they think is better."

"When the Government has a detailed account of each of the many filtering systems, and my report shows what each will do, they can decide which to adopt."

"You say, Mr. Hering, that the filtered water would be used only by persons residing on the higher levels, like Nuuanu or Punchbowl. Upon what would the people down here, nearer earth depend?"

"On the artesian supply, which, by the way, is excellent, and does not require filtering. There is no necessity for it, and the expense would probably reach \$10 a million gallons. I do not consider it necessary for the householders to filter artesian water; certainly none of the artesian water I have been drinking. I am satisfied a plan can be adopted that will give the citizens water as near perfectly pure as can be found anywhere, and the expense will not be great. I understand the Government owns a quantity of land in the neighborhood of the Nuuanu reservoir. This will be surveyed, and I will select a place for the filter beds to be placed."

"About the sewerage question. Have you finished your investigations in this respect?"

"All that can be done here has been attended to. That you will remember, was the subject I was asked to come here and look into, the matter of filtration of water was added afterward, and I have accomplished both in the time I allowed myself for one. I have gone over the ground, examined the surveys and have decided that the system can be put in operation satisfactorily. The matter of purifying the sewage has, perhaps, been the most bothersome question. It can be done in several ways—one by pouring chemicals into it and reducing some of the matter in that way. If sewage can be in a degree be purified, it reduces the dangers of contagion to a considerable extent. Yes! I have gone carefully into the subject of disposing of the sewage, and I find it can be done without any greater trouble than the building of a pumping plant and forcing it through pipes."

"A plant of this kind would be necessary, because there is not sufficient fall here to carry it away. By pumping it could be forced almost any distance. I have made two trips out on the bay and studied the currents—a most important feature where sewage is deposited in the sea. I find that the matter would be so scattered that no one would ever know that the sewage was being deposited anywhere in the vicinity."

"But the effect upon the fish, Mr. Hering. You are, no doubt, aware that it is the staple diet of the Hawaiians?"

"It will not affect the fish in any way, nor the people, unless they eat the entrails. I am told that Hawaiians are fond of raw fish, but they do not eat the stomach, consequently, they would not be injured. If you had oysters growing in the immediate vicinity they would be affected by it. We have had instances in the States where typhoid fever has been contracted by persons who enjoy eating oysters."

"They are dirty enough at any time when eaten fresh from the shell, and I am surprised that people do not use more care in preparing them. The shell of an oyster should be washed before the bivalve is taken out, and it would

better if the oyster was washed before it is eaten. The mud which sticks to the shell is a very unhealthy thing, and should not be taken into the stomach."

Mr. Hering evinced great surprise when told that oysters grow in these waters, but not nearer Honolulu than Pearl City. He gave it as opinion that they were perfectly safe from contamination at that distance.

"In my contract with your Government," continued Mr. Hering, "I am to furnish plans and specifications within five months after I leave here, but I hope to do it in less time than that. I cannot say now just what the capacity of the pumps will be or, indeed, the size of the plant, but I believe it would require a smaller plant than the one in use at the pumping station."

"And how long will it take to complete the work, once it begins?"

"Readily in a season—but, come to think, you don't have seasons here, as we have them in New York. I should say, then, that it could be finished in six months; it would depend entirely upon the class of labor that would be employed."

"Well, the people in this section of the world do not go much on rapid transit, Mr. Hering, and it is probable that most of the excavating would be done by prison labor."

"In that case, it would be slow and it might take a year. I could have it done anywhere in the States in half the time. It would depend somewhat upon how it is to be paid for. If the Government has the money it could be done more prompt than if you have to wait. In my report, I will mention the various ways I know of for paying for the system. It might be by a general tax, as in the water department, or by a tax per linear foot, with exceptions for corner lots, where the owners wanted connection only on one street, by a tax per square foot of property or by a combination of linear or square feet. I would favor, I think, the plan adopted in charging for water. The owner who has the largest opening into the main should be taxed higher than he who has the smallest connection, because he uses more water, and consequently has more sewage. These plans will all be suggested in my report, and they can be discussed by the officials of the Government."

"During your visit to Hawaii, Mr. Hering, did you notice the Hilo wharf particularly?"

"Yes, and I have given it considerable thought. A wharf at that point, I understand, is a rather vexatious subject. The people want it, I have no doubt, but my advice to them is to go slow. It is a very easy matter to spend \$50,000 or \$50,000 on a work of this kind and find at the end that the money has been wasted. The Hilo wharf project should be placed in the hands of one of the Government's competent engineers and let him devote plenty of time to the study of currents. A wharf might be built there that would change the conditions so that what is now a deep harbor would become a sand spit. There is much to be considered in a work of this kind, and the details should be gone carefully into before the money is spent. When this has been attended to, and it is found where the currents will affect the wharf the least, there let it be built and Hilo will have a wharf and a harbor that will be a credit to the place."

## BE CAREFUL WITH THAT LAMP!

I sincerely hope that Mrs. Filmer has abandoned the custom of keeping an oil lamp burning in her room at night. She does not say what the necessity was, but I trust it no longer exists. If possible to avoid it, no light should burn in a room wherein people are sleeping. The reasons ought to be plain enough, yet we all need lessons in common caution. This lady had hers, and was fortunate in coming out of the affair as well as she did.

Writing about it she says: "It was in the summer of 1888, not long after the death of my husband. I had been used to keeping an oil lamp burning in my room for convenience during the night. One night I accidentally overturned the lamp, and a blaze kindled in an instant. Terrified half out of my wits I sprang from bed, seized the burning articles and ran downstairs with them just in time to prevent further disaster. Happily for me I escaped with slight burns, but not from consequences of another kind.

"The fright and shock quite prostrated me. Do what I would, after the danger was all over, I was unable to banish the subject from my thoughts. My nerves seemed completely unbalanced and I rapidly grew feeble, excitable, and debilitated. My appetite failed, and I had no relish for my ordinary food. There was a bad taste in my mouth, headache, distress after eating, loss of flesh and ambition, with a disposition to worry and fret over things which, when I was well, had no influence with me whatever. I sought to build up my strength with beef tea and other nutritious and digestible forms of diet, without success.

"The doctors whom I consulted said I was suffering from nervous debility and weakness. They gave me prescriptions, which the chemist made up for me; but they had no effect, and what I suffered I have no words to tell you. My health appeared to have been all broken up suddenly, as a railway train goes to pieces in a collision. Month after month I struggled with this strange ailment, but could find no remedy to relieve me. Not until January, 1887, did I see my way out of the trouble which followed my adventure of that fearful night.

"At that time (January, 1887) I chanced to come upon a little book about Mother Seigel's Syrup, as a cure for indigestion and dyspepsia and the complaints attending it. Letters that were printed in that book from others who had been cured by this remedy, gave me confidence, and I got a bottle from Mr. J. H. Brown, patent medicine dealer, 15, High Street, Margate. After taking it I felt decidedly better. I could eat and digest needed food; my nerves were more under control, and I got better sleep and rest. I will merely add that, feeling sure that

Mother Seigel's Syrup was helping me, I continued to take it, and eventually recovered my health. For this I thank Mother Seigel's Syrup; and if you think so singular an experience as mine would be of interest or use to any one, you may have my consent to publish it. (Signed) (Mrs.) C. L. Filmer, Thamel Cottage, Draper's Road, Margate, July 24th, 1887.

Now I invite the reader's attention to a double fact: First (as is daily shown in these articles), that indigestion will disorder and disease the nervous system; and (second) that a violent shock to the nervous system will produce indigestion of a profound and intractable type. The latter fact is illustrated by the case we are now considering. There is no space here to treat of it at length. Let it suffice for the present that, either way the remedy must be addressed to the digestion—not to the nerves. No competent physician treats a so-called "nervous" disease as a nervous disease. He seeks for the location of the evil force, which is commonly the stomach; corrects that if he can, and leaves the nerves to right themselves as they always do. This is what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for Mrs. Filmer, and will do for you, in case (which Providence forbid) you are ever overthrown in like manner.

## Death of Miss Kaliko.

Miss Ernestina Kaliko died late Monday evening at the residence of her aunt, Grace Koali, Emma street, after a lingering illness. She was only 17 years of age, and for a long time was a pupil at St. Andrew's primary.

## Beeman's Pepsine Gum.

THE ORIGINAL PEPSINE GUM.

A DELICIOUS

## Remedy for Indigestion AND THE PERFECTION OF CHEWING GUM.

For Sale by the

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

Agents for the Islands.

Liberal discounts to the trade.

## Vin Pasteur!

Pasteur's Tonic Wine of Coca and Kola Nuts.

IS STRENGTHENING AND NOURISHING sustaining and nourishing the body and brain. Aids digestion and assimilation, removes fatigue and improves the appetite, never causing constipation. The proprietors of

## VIN PASTEUR

have testimonials from SEVEN THOUSAND eminent physicians, assuring them of their utmost satisfaction from its use. Sample bottle free. Large bottles, \$1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO

Agents for the Islands.

## Strength in Harness Is the Main Thing.

THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD Why run the risk of losing your life with a machine made harness, when you can get the

Oak Tanned, Hand Made Harness From reliable dealers at about the same price?

Hand Made Harness a Specialty.

## FRED PHILP.

92 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I. Telephone 111. P. O. Box 131.

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1605 Franklin Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MISS C. P. EDMONDSON, Principal. A French, German and English Home School for Girls. Pupils received at any time.

Refers by permission to Hon. C. T. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis and Miss Susanne R. Patch, Honolulu.

## Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

## OUR GOODS

For the after Christmas season partake of the same excellence of quality as that for the holidays, and as is usual everywhere the price goes down. We are now offering handsome bed room sets in hard wood at ridiculously

## Low Prices.

We have furniture coming on nearly every vessel from the Coast and we sell it quickly at a small profit, rather than have it accumulate and become shop worn. Our present stock comprises:

Chiffoniers, Rockers, Bed Room Sets, Book Cases, China Closets, Portierres, Couches

(to order).

These goods are unequalled in Honolulu in either quality or price.

## HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STS.

## Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

## King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carrier.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne**  
Original and Only Genuine.  
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s., 1s. 2d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

23 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

## After "The Ball" Comes the Deluge.

## THE BALL NOZZLE Lawn Sprinkler!

Is a portable and beautiful Fountain, never out of order, and giving all the advantages of natural rain. Water pressure will not dislodge the ball, though there is nothing to hold it in position.

Though the Hawaiian group of Islands have lately been blessed with plentiful downpours and sprinklings, yet now is the time to prepare for the drouth. We have lately reduced the price from \$1.50 to \$1.00. We also keep in stock the

California Lawn Sprinklers.

You pay your money and you take your choice.

In connection with the sprinklers we would like to mention our

## Rubber Garden Hose;

Three-quarter inch and one inch, which we keep in two standard qualities, and sell cheaper than any other garden hose in the market. Keep your lawn in good order. The character of the inhabitants of a house can, to a certain extent, be read by the appearance of the grounds surrounding them. Orderly grounds means orderly people.

## The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

AGENTS.

## HEALDS BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street : : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron bark "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Finger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

## DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres. Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

## Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silvestras, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergats, Etc.

## Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

## A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining & Seiler Planos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc., American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Caustic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

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Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses California and Hawaiian Mules

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## CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scoury Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL COURIER DUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

## TWO INDUSTRIES

Best Sugar To California is as  
Coffee to Hawaii.

## GROWTH OF THE WINE INDUSTRY

Largest Tun in the World  
Built Near Fresno.

Coffee May Do for Hawaii What  
Grapes Have Done For  
California.

"I believe the coffee industry will be a success, just as certain as the sugar industry has made men rich in Hawaii," said J. G. Waibel to an Advertiser reporter yesterday. "As a jobber in San Francisco, I have had opportunities for forming an opinion of the tastes of the people over there, and I know that their preference is for Hawaiian coffee. Your people have a market for the product, and coffee is just as much a staple as sugar. You have demonstrated, too, that coffee will grow in abundance in almost any district on the islands, but like every other new industry, it takes time and a little money."

"Our house, J. C. Nobmann of San Francisco, handles all the Hawaiian coffee that it is possible to buy, but we have never been able to get enough of it. We expect when the industry grows to handle a great deal more of the product, but the growers here must not give up. Just take the case of the California wine growers. Twenty odd years ago the New York man who offered California wine to his guests was given the cold shoulder because imported wines were given the preference. But the growers were not discouraged; they knew that inferior wines made their way to market just as inferior coffee gets to San Francisco and is sold as 'Kona.' Inspectors were appointed and today only the best are shipped. The result has been most gratifying to everyone and the swells do not turn their noses up at it. I believe this has had the effect of increasing the number of vineyards and compelled the manufacturers to produce a better article."

"The country around Fresno in California has a well earned reputation for producing a standard grade of wine and you have no idea of the extent the industry has built up that section of the country. The St. George vineyard of which I am the Honolulu agent is a world of itself. It is owned by George H. Malter and comprises 1,280 acres of the best vineyard land in the world."

"This may sound boastful, but an investigation of the facts connected with the great vineyards of France, Spain, and Italy and a comparison with other vineyards show that the expression is based upon facts."

"Even the product of 1,280 acres in this vineyard would supply but a small fraction of the raw material required to keep the great winery and distillery running. In addition to the winery there is a large general store there, stocked with everything needed by the employees or those owning small vineyards who sell their product to Mr. Malter. There are comfortable houses on the place for the men, a printing establishment and a post office. So you can see that practically it is a 'world by itself.' I can see no reason for doubting that he time will come when in a district like Kona, for instance, there will be one central coffee curing establishment, which will necessitate the building around it of a miniature world. This will come with a development of the coffee industry, but it will not grow in a night. Here you have one infant industry striving to compete with one that has been established for years, and by the way, California seems to be undergoing the same ordeal. If the reports regarding the beet sugar industry over there is correct, I do not believe, however, that the wine industry there will ever take second place. It is too well established, and the distilleries are too well equipped with modern appliances."

"At the St. George there are three great tuns in which the wine is blended, either of which is larger than the world-celebrated great tun at Heidelberg. Lately there has been added a gigantic wine cask, or tun, beside which the great tun at Heidelberg sinks into insignificance. Everybody has heard of the great tun at the castle, built in the thirteenth century. The encyclopedias of the world will have to be corrected to chronicle the doings of the up-to-date American who has built a larger vessel for holding the wine. The one at Heidelberg holds 49,000 German or 42,000 American gallons, while the St. George tun holds 79,000 gallons, or almost twice as much as the tun which for 150 years figured in history."

"Just think of the quantity of material used in the construction: Two car-loads of steel to hoop it and enough lumber (all redwood) to construct a mansion. Not one stick in 10, from which the material was selected, would answer; absolute freedom from flaws of any kind was required, and after it was all selected it required almost two years to dry and undergo preparation for the cask. Two complete railway trains were required to haul the timber from Humboldt County to Fresno, and it will contain 30 car-loads of wine."

"The waste products of so large an establishment represent a large sum of money, and, put to the proper use, would return a legitimate profit. One of the waste products at a winery is

argol, or cream of tartar. Mr. Malter's latest success has been to put crude argol into such shape as to be salable to the refiners of cream of tartar. They manufacture both sweet and dry wines over there, and the sherry is achieving a world-wide reputation. There are three sherry houses, two of which have a capacity of 35,000 and 15,000 gallons, respectively, heated internally, while the third is heated externally. The work of clarification in the case of sherry is very quickly and ingeniously accomplished by a system of filtration. Under this system a perfectly clear dry wine can be turned out ready for the market in six months.

"An idea of how the wine industry of California has thrived may be had from the fact that when the St. George vineyard was started in 1879 but 160 acres was planted in grapes; now, as I have stated, there are 1,280 acres. Even in 1888 the winery was a small affair, with a capacity of about 2,500 tons of grapes per season. Now the capacity is 200 tons daily. During the past season more than 7,000 tons of grapes have been made into wine and brandy. The distillery contains six stills of different construction, so as to produce brandy of different kinds for the varied purposes of commerce, and I hope that the J. G. Waibel Co.," said Mr. Waibel, "will be able to convince the people of Honolulu that the wine of California is even better than that of France."

## WINE AND SAKE IMPORTS

Into the Hawaiian Islands for  
the Year 1896.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Wine	28,271	3,438	3,202	3,202	3,202	3,202	3,202	3,202	3,202	3,202	3,202	3,202	30,311
Sake	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	12,000
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	12,000
Total	30,271	5,438	5,202	5,202	5,202	5,202	5,202	5,202	5,202	5,202	5,202	5,202	54,311

Weakened Vitality  
IMPOVERISHED  
BLOOD.

Read what Ayer's Sarsaparilla did for the Rev. Z. P. Wilds, a well-known city missionary in New York and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds:

"I was for many years a sufferer from boils and other eruptions of a like nature, caused by the impoverished state of my blood. My appetite was poor and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My

**Appetite Improved**  
almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

For all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and general debility, take

**AYER'S  
Sarsaparilla**

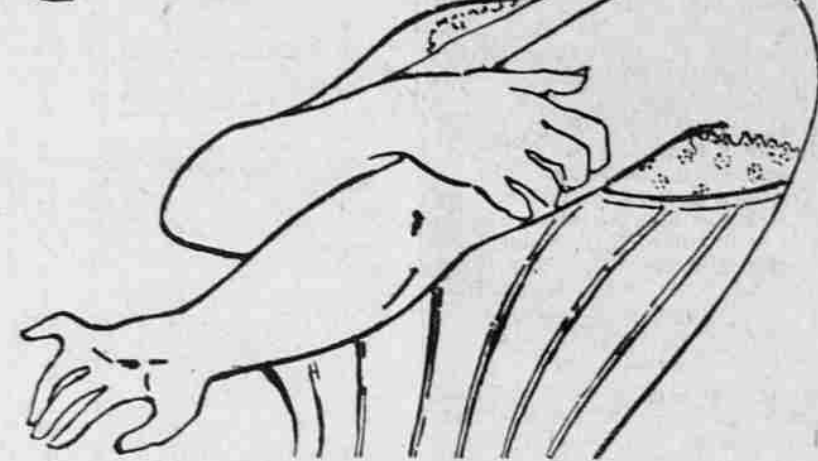
AYER'S PILLS CURE BILIOUSNESS.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,  
AGENTS.

DISTRESSING  
IRRITATIONS  
OF THE SKIN

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY

**Cuticura**



To cleanse, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair, to allay itching and irritation, to heal chafings, excoriations, and ulcerative weaknesses, to speedily cure the first symptoms of torturing, disfiguring skin and scalp humors, nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome, so speedily effective as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. PUTTER PATENT AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Notwithstanding the

War in Cuba,  
War in Manila,

**HOLLISTER & COMPANY**  
Tobacconists,

Are receiving CIGARS from the "Seat of War"  
from both sides of the world; Selling them at  
Old Prices at present, and shall Continue to do  
so Until the "Fortune of War" shall prevent.

## NO-TO-BAC GUARANTEED CURE

Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 500,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any form. No-to-bac is the greatest nerve-food in the world. Many gain 10 pounds in 10 days and it never fails to make the weak impotent man strong, vigorous and magnetic. Just try a box. You will be delighted. We expect you to believe what we say. For a cure is absolutely guaranteed by druggists everywhere. Send for our booklet "Don't Smoke, Spit and Suffer Your Life Away," written guarantee and free sample. Address THE SELLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

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TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR  
TRAVELING EXPENSES  
BY PURCHASING YOUR **Dry Goods**

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If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chaiys, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

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E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial  
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ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.  
All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.  
For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

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San Rafael, California.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Thorough instruction in all English Branches, Classics, Science.  
Fifteen Teachers, Regular Army Officer Detailed by War Department, Accredited by State University.

Special Attention Given to the MORAL and PHYSICAL Training of the Boys. For Information and Testimonials, Address

ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M.,  
Head Master.

References:—  
Hon. H. W. Schmidt,  
Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CROWN  
FLOUR

And  
Take  
No  
Other!

MANUFACTURED BY  
The Stockton Milling Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE,

Limited.

Sole Agents.

G. HUSTACE,  
Wholesale and Retail Grocer

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.  
Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores  
Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.  
TELEPHONE 116.

CONSOLIDATED  
SODA WATER WORKS CO., L'D.

Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

HOLLISTER & CO.,  
Agents.

Metropolitan Market  
KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to  
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ld.,  
Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B-41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser,  
75 cents a month, delivered by carrier.

# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, Foreign.....\$ 5.00  
Per month, Foreign.....\$ 5.00  
Per year, Foreign.....\$ 5.00  
Per year, Foreign.....\$ 5.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

## HANALEI, KAUAI.

Inscribed to Miss Frances Johnson.

Oh! vale of enchantment and beauty,  
by the waves of an amethyst sea  
With its blossoms of foam on the  
beaches, that leap and rejoice in  
their glee;

I see thee again in my fancy, looking  
back as a dreamer of dreams,  
On the ramparts green-swathed that  
engird thee, adrip with the rippling  
of streams.

From the heart of the woodland the  
river ripples on through the  
sweet scented bowers,  
Neath roots of the forest in gloaming  
of green trailed o'er with lilies  
and flowers,

Long groves of kukui and koa, and  
ohias aflame with their bloom,—  
The torch of the fiery lele droopeth  
down from the arch of the gloom.

I wander again in my fancy by Waioli,  
the water that sings,  
Mine eyes are in rapture uplifted to  
the heights where all blossoming  
things

Have enveloped the rocks in a garment  
of crimson and purple and gold,  
Rolled down from their ultimate peaks  
to their feet in the far wooded  
fold.

Oh! to ramble again through the wood-  
lands where bells of coucouli  
swing.

Where the shade for a moment is lit  
by the flash of the tropic bird's  
wing.

Oh! to tread 'mid the drifting of blossoms,  
and wade 'mid the wastes  
of the bloom.

Or to lie on the couches of moss and  
inhale the sweet jasmine's per-  
fume.

The wind from the sea as a harper,  
sweeps the chords of the woods  
as a lyre.

The birds in their happiness piping,  
and the rivulets join in the choir;  
The brooks, and the birds, and the  
winds, sing the songs that we  
never may know.

Yet the melodies linger and charm, as  
they did in the long ago.

Oh! to float on the river's broad bosom,  
to loiter by dreamy alcoves,  
Where the arrows of Sunshine are pow-  
erless to pierce through the roofs  
of the groves;

To drift with the slow moving current  
'tween margins embroidered with  
flowers,

The world around me forgotten, and  
unheeded pass by me the hours.

From Princeville's green slopes to the  
eastward, I look down on the  
waters sun-kissed,

The peaks and the spires of the ram-  
parts are afloat in a tremulous  
mist.

With the splendor of rainbow enwoven,  
as they shimmer and shine in  
the light

That the Sun in his glory descending  
hath left on the fringes of night.

Oh! valley no words can describe thee,  
all the pigments on palettes are  
tame.

So portray the rich splendor of color,  
for the fires of the greens and  
the flame

Where Spring never faileth, Summer  
remains, frost never blossoms  
benumb.

Paralyze the weak hand of the painter,  
the lips of the poet strike dumb.

CHARLES H. EWART.

Dalbeattie, Scotland, November, 1896.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The S. N. Castle will sail next Mon-  
day for San Francisco.

The big ship Sintram sailed from  
Baltimore on January 4th for Hono-  
lulu via San Francisco. She will load  
sugar for New York.

The Rhoderick Dhu, Captain Rock,  
sailed from San Francisco on the 4th  
inst. for Hilo. She has a heavy cargo  
of general merchandise.

Arrived at Hong Kong December 15th  
the bark Edward May, Johnson, from  
Honolulu, would proceed to Manila to  
load hemp for Boston or New York.

Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co. state  
that the Mowla, which will fall due  
next Sunday from Victoria, will be at  
least one day late. She will be ex-  
pected Monday evening.

The Peru reported that the Zealandia  
would sail from San Francisco on the 4th  
inst. for Hilo. She has a heavy cargo  
of general merchandise.

The bark Samoa will clear this  
morning for New York. She took 800  
bags of Kahuku sugar from the Kaala  
yesterday afternoon, which gives her  
31,358 bags, or about 2,000 tons in all.

J. W. Robertson, Charles Everett,  
"Shanks" Mossman and Henry Peter  
have been added to the custom house  
force as temporary inspectors. Ten  
temporary guards have also been  
put on.

Captain W. L. Josselyn sailed from  
New York on December 19th on the  
steamer Lucania for Liverpool. On his  
arrival there he will proceed to Glas-  
gow to take command of the bark High-  
land Glen, recently purchased by Chas.

Brewer & Co., Limited, of Boston. The  
bark will have her name changed, and  
will be placed under the Hawaiian flag.

The port surveyor has forbidden  
Custom House guards taking meals on  
vessels in port. Since yesterday, in  
consequence of this regulation, the  
guards have missed their floating res-  
taurants.

Seven sailors of the schooner Hono-  
lulu will be paid off and discharged  
here. They shipped for the voyage to  
this port. Natives will be employed  
on the Honolulu, if they can be got-  
ten. The discharged sailors will en-  
deavor to reshipe.

H. A. Fris, not G. D. Freeth, as stated  
in yesterday's Advertiser, will be  
second mate of the Helene. Mr. Fris  
was at one time captain of the brig  
Consuelo. He is now chief officer of the  
bark Andrew Welch.

The P. M. S. S. Peru, Captain Friele,  
arrived off port at 12:45 yesterday  
morning, 6 days, 10 hours and 26 min-  
utes from San Francisco. She brought  
seven cabin passengers and 40 bags of  
mail for Honolulu; had three through  
cabin passengers. The Peru took 250  
tons of coal at this port.

The following vessels have sailed  
from San Francisco for Honolulu:  
Bark S. C. Allen and schooner Transit,  
December 31; bark Alden Besse, Jan-  
uary 1; ship H. P. Hyde, January 2.  
The Consuelo sailed on January 1 for  
Mahukona, and the schooner Viking  
the following day for Kahului.

The Scray's bill of sale was filed at  
the Custom House late yesterday, and  
the process of registration will be com-  
pleted. In the preliminary papers the  
name of the new boat is given as "No-  
eau," though this is subject to change.  
Messrs. Sorenson & Lyle will measure  
her for registration purposes.

Plans are under way for a new land-  
ing on the mauka side of the present  
railway wharf. Upon his return from  
Hawaii, Minister King will be asked  
to pass upon the matter at once. The  
new wharf, as proposed, will be 150  
feet in length and will run with the  
shore line. There is urgent need for  
it at the railroad terminus.

"My daughter, when recovering from  
an attack of fever, was a great sufferer  
from pain in the back and hips," writes  
Louden Grover, of Sardinia, Ky. "After  
using quite a number of remedies with-  
out any benefit she tried one bottle of  
Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has  
given entire relief." Chamberlain's  
Pain Balm is also a certain cure for  
rheumatism. Sold by all druggists and  
dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., agents  
for Hawaiian Islands.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, from  
Kauai ports.

Stmr. Waiialeale, Gregory, from  
Kauai ports.

Stmr Lehua, Everett, from Kahului.  
Am schr General McPherson, Carter,  
Ensenada.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

P. M. S. S. Peru, Friele, from San  
Francisco.

Am schr Robert Lewers, Goodman,  
from Newcastle.

Stmr. Kaala, Thompson, from Ka-  
huku.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from  
Kapaa.

## DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, for Maui and  
Hawaii ports.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Freeman, for Ha-  
waii.

Stmr James Makee, Pederson, from  
Kapaa.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui  
ports.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai  
ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Wai-  
manalo.

Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Stmr Waiialeale, Gregory, for Kauai  
ports.

Bktne Kikikat, Cutler, for Port  
Townsend.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for  
Kauai ports.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San  
Francisco.

Thursday, Jan. 14.

Bk B. P. Cheney, Haskell, for Port  
Townsend.

P. M. S. S. Peru, Friele, for Yokoh-  
ama.

## VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Bk Samoa, for New York.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Wai-  
manalo, at 10 a. m.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrivals.

From Kahului, per stmr Lehua, Jan.  
12.—R. R. Berg.

From Kauai ports, per stmr Waiiale-  
ale, Jan. 12.—Long Hoy and 10 on deck.

From Newcastle, per schr Robert  
Lewers, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Captain Good-  
man and three children.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S.  
Peru, Jan. 14.—David Rice and wife,  
N. Smith and wife, G. S. Hammond,  
D. E. Saunders and Dr. Nakamaki.

From Kapaa, per stmr James Ma-  
kee, Jan. 14.—Mrs. R. C. Spalding,  
D. E. Spalding, Jr., C. F. Fisher and 15  
on deck.

## Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr  
Kinau, Jan. 12.—Volcano: Miss Hall,  
Hilo: T. R. Keyworth, P. T. Phillips,  
A. Hashagin, A. Haneburg, T. F. Lan-  
sing, George Sturgeon, Mrs. McMillan,  
J. M. Vivas, P. A. Dias, D. Howard  
Hitchcock, T. Wilson, Mrs. Robert  
Moore, Miss Lishman, Mrs. Ludloff, W.  
W. Kirkland, Wong Kit Chong and  
wife, Mrs. Ahong, Mrs. George Ross

and two children, Charles Nelson. Lau-  
pahoehe: Shimura, Miss Bergstrom,  
W. J. Kane, F. M. Swamy. Lahukona:  
W. M. Wist, Theodore Wolf, Mrs.  
T. May, C. J. Falk, Miss Helen Parker,  
Faunahu: Mr. De Lanzaux. Makana: C.  
B. Dwight.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine,  
Jan. 12.—James A. Wilder, Capt. L.  
Aliborn, R. R. Berg, Rev. G. Hiraga,  
S. Kube, C. Kaiser, S. L. Horner, Mrs.  
Wilkinson, Rev. Bishop Willis and  
Miss Laura Green.

For Kauai ports, per stmr W. G.  
Hall, Jan. 12.—Mrs. D. W. Stair and  
son, Professor W. D. Alexander, J. M.  
Alexander, Mrs. A. F. Linder, Mrs. Tai  
Chu and two children, Mary Keoloha,  
Mrs. Keapuni, G. R. Harrison, George  
Kneugel, Ping Lun Mow, Minam and  
54 deck.

For Kauai ports, per stmr James  
Makee, Jan. 12.—Dr. Huges and Mrs.  
D. P. Lawrence and child.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Aus-  
tralia, Jan. 13.—Miss Birge, Captain  
Bray, John Bishop, George C. Beckley,  
Mr. and Mrs. S. Clementson, Miss Du-  
laney, Mrs. G. Grau, H. F. Glade, Ru-  
dolphe Herring, Mrs. Maguire, Miss Ma-  
guire, H. J. Miller, W. T. Porter, W. T.  
Schmidt, R. H. Sloat, T. F. Van Vloten,  
Mrs. A. S. Willis, Albert Willis, Jr.

## IMPORTS.

From Newcastle, per bk R. P. Rithet,  
Jan. 5—1732 tons coal consigned to C.  
Brewer & Co.

Per bktne Amelia, from Seattle, Jan.  
9.—480,000 feet of lumber and 2 tons  
of grain, to Allen & Robinson.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mon-  
owai, Jan. 7.—33 cases butter, 305 bales  
gunnies, 26 cases beer, 7 logs, 14 cases  
cotton, 60 cases mullet, 2 cases cheese,  
5 cases limes and 1 case merchandise  
consigned to Theo. H. Davies & Co.,  
Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ed Hoffschlaeger  
& Co., F. A. Schaefer & Co., J. Marsden,  
Rev. C. M. Hyde, Priest in Charge Mo-  
kai Station, Camarinos & Co.

Per bktne Matilda, from Port Blake-  
y, Jan. 9.—680,000 feet lumber for Al-  
len & Robinson.

## POSITION WANTED.

Wanted, position by two active  
young men. Work in office, store or  
on plantation preferred. Can furnish  
best of recommendation. Address,  
H. & R., this office.  
1829-21

## BY AUTHORITY.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 21 lots  
of land in Waimanu Valley, Hama-  
kua, Hawaii, may be applied for on or  
after 9 a. m. Monday, January 18, 1897,  
under the provisions of the Land Act  
for Homestead Leases.

The lots contain about 8 acres each.  
With the same may be taken one  
acre of taro land.

All applications must be made in  
person at the office of the Sub-Agent,  
Mr. C. Williams, Honokaa.

Further particulars may be obtained  
of the Sub-Agent, or at the Public  
Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent Public Lands.

Dated, Honolulu, January 7, 1897.  
1827-1d

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On FRIDAY, January 15th, 12 o'clock  
noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin,  
Hilo, will be sold under the provisions  
of the Land Act for Cash Freeholds,  
Lot No. 319 at Olua, containing 50  
acres.

Upset price: \$300.

At the same time and place will also  
be sold Lots 14 and 15, Olua, contain-  
ing 100 acres, upon the following con-  
ditions, viz:

Upset price: \$600; one-fourth pur-  
chase price to be paid on day of sale  
and remainder in equal installments in  
one, two and three years, with interest  
at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

Cultivation and improvements to be  
begun during the first year and con-  
tinued during succeeding two years.

Twenty-five (25) per cent of the land  
to be put under cultivation and other  
improvements of the value of \$500 to  
be made before the end of the third  
year. At the end of third year, if full  
amount of cultivation and improve-  
ment has been made with full payment  
of purchase price, and all conditions  
to such date fulfilled, a Patent Grant  
for the premises will issue.

All applicants or purchasers must  
possess the qualifications and make the  
sworn declaration, as required of ap-  
plicants, for Rights of Purchase Leases  
and Cash Freeholds.

Full particulars can be obtained at  
the Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or  
at the office of the Sub-Agent in Hilo.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.

Dated Dec. 22, 1896. 4489-3t 1828-1d

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the fol-  
lowing lots in Hamakua, Hawaii, may  
be applied for on or after 10 a. m., Jan-  
uary 15th, 1897, under the provisions  
of the Land Act, 1895, for Right of  
Purchase Leases, or Cash Freeholds;

or at the option of the applicant under  
the special terms and conditions given  
below:

Location.	No. of Lots.	Area.	Value Per Acre.
Honokaa Section, near			
Honokaa.....	1	48.65	\$ 5 00
".....	2	64.03	5 00
".....	3	57.01	7 50
".....	4	57.40	7 50
".....	5	63.91	5 00
".....	7	65.51	10 00
".....	8	66.51	10 00
".....	9	78.55	10 00
".....	11	68.76	10 00
".....	12	78.16	10 00
".....	13	82.27	7 50
".....	14	84.89	10 00
".....	15	67.05	12 50
".....	16	78.08	12 50
".....	18	89.09	12 50
".....	19	18.24	10 00
".....	20	21.52	7 50
".....	21	20.84	7 50
".....	22	20.27	7 50
".....	23	20.82	7 50
".....	24	23.45	7 50
".....	25	29.70	7 50
Kaunaloa Section.....	5	26.80	10 00
".....	6	20.00	10 00
".....	7	72.00	10 00
".....	8	66.00	10 00
".....	9	31.20	10 00
".....	10	26.00	12 50
".....	11	30.00	12 50
".....	12	74.00	10 00
".....	13	73.04	12 50
".....	14	74.63	12 50
".....	15	81.04	10 00
".....	16	73.30	10 00
".....	17	70.82	10 00
".....	18	70.36	12 50
".....	19	71.28	12 50
".....	20	70.61	12 50
".....	21	33.00	10 00
".....	22	54.40	10 00
".....	23	54.60	12 50
".....	24	58.33	12 50
".....	25	75.16	12 50
".....	26	36.17	10 00
".....	27	40.53	10 00

## SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

## (OPTIONAL).

One-fourth of the purchase price to  
be paid immediately after the sale, and  
the remainder in equal installments in  
one, two and three years thereafter,  
with interest annually at the rate of  
6 per cent, but provided that the pur-  
chaser may pay any such installment  
before it is due, and thereby stop the  
corresponding interest.

Purchaser shall begin substantial im-  
provement of his lot during first year  
of his holding, and continue the same  
during succeeding two years, and shall  
have at the end of the third year 25  
per cent of the land under bona fide  
cultivation.

Additional improvements (to the  
value of \$500 for lots over 50 acres and  
\$250 for lots under 50 acres) to be  
made in the way of buildings, by the  
end of the third year.

An average of 10 timber, shade or  
fruit trees per acre to be planted or  
maintained.

An agreement covering above con-  
ditions shall be made with the Govern-  
ment, and no assignment under such  
agreement shall be made without the  
written consent of the Commissioners  
of Public Lands.

At the end of three years if all con-  
ditions of the agreement have been  
substantially fulfilled, the purchaser  
shall receive a fee simple title to the  
land.

In case of default for failure to per-  
form the required conditions, the Com-  
missioners may take possession of the  
premises, and may sell the same at  
auction, either as a whole or in parcels,  
for cash or on terms of time payments;  
and if such sale result in advance on  
the original price, the original pur-  
chaser to receive therefrom the  
amounts of his payments to the Gov-  
ernment on account of purchase, with-  
out the interest, and a pro-rata share  
in such advance in proportion to the  
amounts of his payments. If such sale  
shall result, however, in a less price  
than the original, the amount return-  
able to him shall be charged with a  
pro-rata amount of such decrease to  
the amounts of his payments.

All applications must be made at the  
office of the Sub-Agent, Charles Wil-  
liams, at Honokaa, on or after the  
date given above.

First application received for any lot  
will determine the system under which  
such lot will be taken.

## QUALIFICATIONS.

All applicants or purchasers must  
possess the qualifications and make the  
sworn declaration, as required of ap-  
plicants, for Rights of Purchase Leases  
and Cash Freeholds.

Plans of the above lands and further  
information may be obtained at the  
office of the Sub-Agent, at Honokaa,  
or the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.

Dated December 11, 1896.  
1820-5w

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, January 16, 1897, at 10  
o'clock a. m., at office of W. O. Aiken,  
Sub-Agent, Fourth Land District, Paia,  
will be sold lot of Government land in  
Keahua, Kula, Maui (lower Makawao)  
containing 27 97-100 acres.

Terms: Cash, U. S. Gold.  
Upset Price, \$279.70.

Plan showing survey, etc., of the  
above lot may be seen at the office of  
the Sub-Agent, Paia, Maui, or at the  
Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,  
Agent of Public Lands.

Dated December 15, 1896.  
1821-1d